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C. B. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR.
R. D. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
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Terms of Advertising in the Daily.
TEN CENTS A LINE FOR EACH INSERTION.
Under head of City Items, per line.....20 cts.
Displayed advertisements charged at the above rates in proportion to the amount of space occupied.
Address, THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Daily Commercial.

CITY ITEMS.

Last Night of the Opera!
Benefit of S. C. Campbell. Rosa Cooke! Rosa Cooke! Rosa Cooke! "Maritana!" Last chance!

Perfumery, &c.
The largest stock of patent medicines and perfumery in the city at Fleming's Drug Store.

To Let.
A fine store room and cellar on Smithfield street, now occupied by E. Fenderich, druggist. Apply at Fulton's Drug Store.

Miss Rosa Cooke,
The new prima donna, will appear for S. C. Campbell's farewell benefit to-night.

Drug Store for Sale.
One of the best Drug Stores in the city is offered for SALE. Address "DRUGGIST," COMMERCIAL OFFICE.

Faton's Stereopticon at Concert Hall.
It is a study for the lover of art, as well as a rational resort of amusement.—*Phila. Daily Record.*

Sale of Furniture.
See advertisement of furniture to be sold on Thursday at 176 Third street, T. A. McClelland, Auctioneer.

Printing Office for Sale.
See advertisement of Printing Office for sale in New Castle, Lawrence county, Pa. A rare chance for a bargain is offered.

First Matinee at Concert Hall To-Day.
The stereopticon is the best exhibition that has ever been given in our city—it needs no comment.—*Phila. Evening Journal.*

Furniture and Carpets
Large sale of furniture and household goods this morning at 10 o'clock, at McClelland's Auction House, 85 Fifth street. Also, ingrain, wool and two ply rag, hemp and stair carpets, new and cut in lengths to suit.

English Opera.
The benefit of the very popular baritone, Mr. S. C. Campbell, takes place to-night when the favorite opera of "Maritana" will be given with the new prima donna, Miss Rosa Cooke, wl i again appear. Let all remember it is the last night of the Opera here.

Brushes, &c.
The first of April will soon be here, that dreaded day, when White wash Brushes, Scrubbing Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Tea Kettles, and many other things are lost and thrown away; but do not despair, you can have them replaced at Thompson's Brush and Notion Store, wholesale and retail, No. 240 Liberty street.

A Suggestion.
PITTSBURGH, March 20, 1865.
To the Editor of the Commercial:
DEAR SIR—Would you be kind enough to ask our worthy Postmaster, Mr. Von Bonhorst, to change the hour of opening the Post-office on Sunday morning, say instead of between the hours of half past seven and half past eight o'clock, as at present, if he would keep open between nine and ten o'clock, he would confer a favor on those residing out of the city, on the line of the passenger railways. For instance, there have been no Eastern mails since Thursday evening until this morning, and those desiring their letters have to make two trips into town, while under the proposed change persons could obtain their letter on the way to church. By suggesting this in the columns of the DAILY COMMERCIAL, you will oblige many residents of
"OAKLAND."

British Opinion of Sherman.
From the London Post (government organ) March 4
Charleston has fallen. These three words epitomise the substance of the intelligence which reached us yesterday by the American mail, and they are so eloquent in themselves as to render comment almost superfluous. The capitol of South Carolina, the most important next to New Orleans, of the Southern seaports, the scene of the first outbreak of the War of Independence, the city which for nearly four years set at defiance the whole power of the Northern navy, has at length been surrendered, and is now occupied by a garrison of federal troops. It has indeed fallen before a successful assault, its harbor has not been penetrated, despite the fire of its forts, by a fleet of ironclads; it has simply been outflanked as a tactical necessity. Contrary to all expectation, the blow which sealed its fate was struck not beneath its walls, but at a point far beyond, and it changed masters not because the defensive works by which it was protected proved ineffectual for the purpose for which they were designed, but because the entire region in which it stood became isolated by the conquests of the enemy. Whether when Sherman left Atlanta last November he was sufficiently sanguine to expect that, in three months' time he would secure possession of Savannah and Charleston, and place at his mercy the greater portions of Georgia and South Carolina, without fighting one pitched battle, we cannot say; but it is impossible to deny that his movements have been characterized by a foresight and accurate calculation of results which place him in the foremost rank of the generals of the present day. The Georgia campaign has been already canvassed, and the success with which it was carried to its conclusion furnishes the most striking commentary upon its merits. Having taken Savannah, he did not permit his army to sink into ignoble repose, contented with the laurels he had already gathered. With the eye of a skilful general he saw that Charleston might be reached without necessarily cutting his way through the intervening men with which it was surrounded, and that its capture might be indirectly effected by the seizure of towns which were, comparatively speaking, undefended. Instead of directing his troops in what would not improbably have proved vain attempts to force his way by the slightest line to the capital of South Carolina, he struck into the interior of South Carolina and, confident that his foes possessed no army capable of coping with his own on equal terms, pushed forward in almost perfect safety to the point of union between the Charleston and Augusta Rail way, and the main railway leading to the North.
* * * The South has suffered a heavy blow in the loss of the capital of South Carolina; it has, no doubt, overwhelmed itself with the reflection that, if it did not command success, it did all that human valor could do to deserve it.

The First Cesar by the Second Napoleon.
The following is a description of the first Cesar by the second Napoleon, copied from the great work of the Emperor, recently published:
To these natural gifts, developed by a brilliant education, were joined personal advantages. His lofty stature, and his finely moulded and well-proportioned limbs, imparted to his person a grace which added to his high birth from all others. His eyes were dark, his glance penetrating, his complexion colorless, and his nose straight and somewhat thick. His mouth was small and regular, and the line, rather full, gave to the lower part of his face an expression of decision, while his breadth of forehead indicated the development of the intellectual faculties. His face was full, at least, in his youth; but in the busts which were made toward the close of his life, his features are thinner, and bear the traces of fatigue. His voice was sonorous and vibrating, his gesture noble, and an air of dignity pervaded his whole person. His constitution, which at first was delicate, grew robust by sober living, and by his habit of exposing himself to the inclemency of the weather.
Accustomed from his youth to manly exercise, he was a bold horseman, and habituated with ease to privations and fatigues. Habitually abstemious, his health was not weakened by excess of labor, nor by the fatigue of mind. Nevertheless, on occasions, once at Cordova and then at Thapsus, he had a nervous attack, which was erroneously thought to be an epilepsy. He paid particular attention to his person, shaved with care, or had the hairs plucked out; he brought forward artistically his hair to the front of his head, and thus in his more advanced age served to conceal his baldness. He was reproached with the affectation of scratching his head with one finger for the purpose of deranging his hair. His dress was arranged with exquisite taste. His gown was generally bordered with the latticlavi, ornamented with fringes to the hands, and was bound round his loins by a sash loosely knotted—a fashion which distinguished the elegant and effeminate youth of the period.
But Sylla was not deceived by this show of frivolity, and he was wont to recommend that people should be on their guard against the man with the flowing sash. He had a taste for pictures, statues and gems; and he always wore on his finger, in memory of his origin, a ring on which was engraved the figure of an armed Venus. To sum up, there were found in Cæsar, physically and morally, two natures which are rarely combined in the same person. He joined to classic fastidiousness of person to the vigorous temperament of the soldier; the graces of mind to the profundity of thought; the love of luxury and of the arts to a passion for military life in all its simplicity and rudeness. In a word, he joined to the elegance of manner which seduces to the energy of character which commands. Such was Cæsar at the age of eighteen, when Sylla possessed himself of the Dictatorship. He had already attracted the attention of the Romans by his name, his wit, his engaging manners, which were so pleasing to men, and still more so, perhaps, to women.

MISSIONARY CONTRIBUTIONS.—During the missionary anniversary proceedings of the Pittsburgh M. E. Conference, it was reported that the churches within the bounds of the Conference had contributed during the past year $39,352 90 being $10,622 73 more than was contributed the preceding year.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 22, 1865. NO. 165.

FIRST EDITION.
12, MIDNIGHT.

FROM HARRISBURG.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Removal of Minersville R. R. Track.

The River Bed Swindle Again.

Important Local Bills Passed.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
HARRISBURG, March 21.
SENATE.—Mr. Graham presented a remonstrance from Collins township, against the improvement of Hiland Avenue.
Mr. Bigham read a bill authorizing the Minersville Railway to remove their track from Wylie and Fifth streets.
The following bills were passed: Incorporating the Coalfield Railroad Company; incorporating the French Creek Bridge Company, but if the commissioners build the bridge this company is not to exist; incorporating the Johnstown and Armagh Turnpike Company; incorporating the Western Mining Company; supplement to Independence Oil Company; authorizing an election in Oil City on April twenty-sixth; supplement to Garrick Oil Company. Adjourned.
The State Improvement bill, another river oil scheme, was read last night in the House, but was not considered, nor is it probable that it will be.
HOUSE.—The following were passed: Incorporating the Central Turnpike Company; relating to bridges in Allegheny county; supplement to act incorporating the Allegheny Turnpike Company; relative to weighing coal in Pittsburgh; incorporating the following Mining Companies: Bullion, Union, Franklin Union, Pacific, Paducah, Gold, Hydraulic and Midas; to authorize Courts to increase tolls and exercise chancery jurisdiction over Turnpike and Plank Road Companies; to establish a ferry across the Allegheny river, giving the Mayor of Allegheny City two hundred and fifty dollars more salary out of the County Treasury.

From Our Armies.

Sherman joined by Schofield.

Occupation of Goldsboro Without Opposition.

Sheridan being Supplied at White House

Sherman Reported Moving up Weldon Road.

Our Troops at Hatcher's Run Expecting an Attack.

A Clap of War Expected.

Battle Flags Captured from Early by Sheridan.

WASHINGTON, March 21.
Passengers who arrived to-day from City Point say that news from Sherman reached there on Sunday that he had securely crossed the Neuse. He had occupied Goldsboro without opposition, having connected with Schofield.
General Sheridan is being supplied at White House with everything he may need for his future movements. The army is still idle.
NEW YORK, March 21.
The *Commercial's* Hatcher's Run correspondent, of the 18th, says: Our troops there and been under arms thirty-six hours, expecting an attack from the enemy. The movements for several days within the enemy's line gave rise to this expectation. Our troops are eager to have the attack made. At early evacuation of Petersburg is looked for. It is reported that Sherman and Schofield are moving up the Weldon Road. Our troops were never in more magnificent condition.
The *Commercial* says a war-clap will soon be heard in a quarter least expected by friend or foe.
BALTIMORE, March 21.
The steamer Europa has arrived at Washington. She brings Major H. B. Compton, bearer of dispatches from Major General Sheridan. He also brings with him seventeen rebel battle flags, captured by Sheridan during his raid, two of which he captured himself from Gen. Early's headquarters.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

Robbery of the New York Central Bank

The Monitor Dictator

Railroad Accident—Two Persons Injured

NEW YORK, March 21.
The Central bank was robbed yesterday of Ten-forty and Five-twenty bonds, amounting to $60,000.
The monitor Dictator arrived here to-day from Hampton Roads. Her officers speak of her in the highest terms. A portion of the time she made twelve knots per hour, using only twenty-four furnaces out of fifty-six.
The *Commercial's* special from Trenton, to-day, says the Washington train was detained two hours at Matawan by the breaking of an axle. Only two persons were injured.

SUBSCRIPTION TO SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN,

Increased Anxiety to Invest in these Securities.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.
The subscriptions received yesterday at the Government Subscription Agency amounted to $3,125,656. The interruption by the flood of telegraphic and mail communications for five days will account for the comparatively diminished. It is almost certain that the 7-30s now on the market will be entirely gone before Saturday night, only $2,000,000 being left. The anxiety to secure investments, which increases with the increasing decline of gold, promises to lead to the absorption of the whole of this issue within a few days.

ANOTHER RAILROAD ACCIDENT

A Train falls one hundred feet through a Drawbridge.

FOUR MEN KILLED, MANY WOUNDED.

A despatch from Elizabeth, N. J., dated on Friday, says: A fearful accident occurred at three o'clock this morning, on the bridge at Bloomsbury, on the New Jersey Central Railroad. A collision between two coal trains at that point resulted in both the engines breaking through the bridge, and falling a depth of one hundred feet into the water. Four men were killed and several injured. A fireman and brakeman were among the number killed. The bodies have been recovered.
The accident will interrupt the coal trade from the Lehigh region for a few days, but will not interfere with the trade from the Lackawanna region, the bridge being west of the junction of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad with the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Late News Items.
A gentleman, who arrived in Nashville on the 16th, direct from Lynchburg, Virginia, reports that, at the time he left, flour was selling at $1,000 per barrel, coffee at $65 per pound, and other commodities at proportionate prices. A charming place for a poor man with a large family.
The City Connell of Cincinnati, at a recent meeting, increased the salaries of the city officers as follows: Mayor, from $2,000 to $5,000; Judge of Police Court, from $1,500 to $2,000; Prosecuting Attorney of Police Court, from $1,200 to $1,700; Wharf Master, from $1,000 to $1,500; Market Master, from $600 to $900.
Illinois has only eleven thousand men to furnish to fill her quota of thirty-three thousand.
The Lake at Cleveland is open, and small craft have arrived and departed.
The Illinois wind has been on the rampage but no special damage has been done.
General Forrest, during a recent interview with Colonel J. G. Parkhurst, Provost Marshal General of General Thomas' Department, and while arranging for an exchange of prisoners, expressed the opinion that Lee could not long hold Richmond, and that he would march into East Tennessee and Kentucky, and thence across the Ohio. "Let us adjourn this difficulty," said Forrest, "to the prairies of Illinois, and there fairly have it out." It is the opinion of good military men that if Lee undertakes such an enterprise, he will have it out before he reaches the Ohio.

From the South.

Troubles of the Richmond Papers.

Proceedings of Congress.

Military Committee on Jeff. Davis.

Grant and Lee Correspondence.

Another Atempt at Peace.

Suspension of Hostilities Earnestly Desired.

Jeff. Davis Clothes Lee with Authority.

The Richmond *Whig*, of Friday, was the only paper published in the city on that day, and the *Sentinel* on Saturday. The *Whig* says: "As nearly all the employees of this establishment responded Wednesday morning to the call of the Governor for men to be assigned to special military service, we were unable to issue a paper yesterday morning. For the same reason our evening edition was suspended yesterday and the day before. By means of a small force of compositors we are enabled to issue a paper this morning, with a reduced quantity of reading matter. The 'Printers' Guard' having been relieved from further military duty for the present, we expect to resume and continue the regular publication of our morning and evening editions without further interruption."
CONGRESSIONAL.
On Wednesday the House of Representatives passed a bill suspending the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*—yeas 35, nays 32. Yesterday the Senate refused to concur in the action—yeas 6, nays 9. So the *habeas corpus* question is disposed of for the present. The "militia bill" has also received a quietus in the Senate, and from the temper of the House it does not appear that either that measure, or the "law of a few lines abolishing class exemptions," will receive the sanction of a majority. Both houses have adopted resolutions for an adjournment sine die on the 4th of April.
THE MILITARY COMMITTEE ON JEFF. DAVIS.
In the rebel House of Representatives on Friday—
Mr. Pugh, of Alabama, on the part of the Military Committee, submitted a report in relation to that portion of the President's message relating to military affairs, which had been referred to that committee.
The committee found but two measures suggested in the message for recruiting the army. 1st. A law of a few lines repealing all class exemptions.
2d. A general militia law.
The reports say that the law of exemption had been thoroughly considered, and the committee had reported a bill which was finally laid upon the table, which proposed not only repealing the "fifteen negro" exemption and reducing and restricting the number of exemptions to details, while a few class exemptions are allowed. The recommendation of the President to abolish all class exemptions and to confer upon him alone the unlimited power of detail, practically placing the armies of representatives of the people or the Executive shall decide what persons shall constitute the army in the field, and what persons shall remain at home in the pursuits indispensable to the vital interests of the country.
Without discussing the policy of subjecting all classes, individuals, and avocations to the executive control of the Executive Department of the Government, except to say it has been demonstrated that the power of detail, as heretofore exercised, has afforded more unnecessary immunity from military service than the well-grounded legislation upon the subject ever contemplated. The committee entertained the opinion that serious abuses had been developed under the system of details—that the army itself, in general, and tended to create discontent and jealousy in the army, which it was advisable to abate to the fullest limits of the power.
The second measure recommended by the President, and deemed by him "the measure most needed at the present time for affording a most effective increase to our military strength, is a general militia law. This subject was considered by the committee at an early period of the session, and a bill prepared in accordance of the recommendations of the President's message. After mature deliberation, it was decided unnecessary and inexpedient. A introduced by the committee were willing to organize the militia of the State, whatever it might consist of, and to authorize the President to call such organization into the service of the Confederate States, irrespective of State lines, and, therefore, favored the bill referred to, but the majority did not consider the passage of prime importance. Congress had placed at the disposal of the President all male persons between the ages of 17 and 50 years, the committee could not see what advantage could arise from the passage of a general militia law, unless the efficiency of the original draft could be more efficient in the hands of the governors of the States. So far as the question of placing negroes in the service, as soldiers, was concerned, the committee entertained that the President himself and his war minister had both declared against its immediate expediency at the present session of the session, hence it was not earlier considered.
CORRESPONDENCE OF GENS. LEE AND GRANT—MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.
RICHMOND, VA., February 18, 1865.
To the Senate and House of Representatives:
I herewith transmit for your information copies of the correspondence referred to in my message of this date, in regard to the proposed conference to adjust terms of peace, and of a military convention. JEFFERSON DAVIS.
LETTER OF GEN. R. E. LEE.
HEADQUARTERS C. S. ARMIES,
February 15, 1865.
Lieut. General U. S. Grant, Commanding United States Armies:
GENERAL—Lieutenant General Longstreet has informed me that in a recent conversation he had with you on the subject of peace, he stated the possibility of arriving at a satisfactory adjustment of the present unhappy difficulties, by means of a military convention, and that you expressed a willingness to confer with me upon the subject, and would not decline, provided I had authority. I am not informed as to the views you entertain, or the manner in which you would propose to initiate such a convention, but will state that I have been and am still willing to confer upon the subject of peace, and hoping that the present calamities of war may be terminated, and our country restored to the blessings of peace, I have the honor to request that you will inform me whether you still entertain the views you expressed to General Longstreet, and are willing to confer with me upon the subject. I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) R. E. LEE, General.
Official copy:
(Signed) C. S. VENABLE, A. A. G.
Headquarters, March 7th, 1865.
LETTER OF GENERAL U. S. GRANT.
HEADQUARTERS ARMIES UNITED STATES,
March 4th, 1865.
Gen. R. E. Lee, Commanding C. S. Armies:
GENERAL—Your two letters of the 20th inst. were received yesterday. In regard to any supposed misunderstanding in regard to the exchange of political prisoners, I think there need be none. Lieutenant General Longstreet have probably misunderstood what I said to the former on the subject, or I may have failed to make myself understood, possibly. A few days before the interview between Generals Longstreet and Ord, I had received a dispatch from General Huffman, Commissary General of Prisoners, stating to me substantially that all prisoners of war who were or had been in close confinement or irons, whether under charges or sentences, had been ordered to City Point for exchange. I forwarded the substance of that dispatch to Lieut. Colonel Mulford, Assistant Agent of Exchange, and presumed it probable that he had communicated it to Colonel Robert Ould. A day or two after, an offender, who was neither a prisoner of war nor a political prisoner, was executed, after a fair and impartial trial, and in accordance with the laws of war and the usage of civilized nations. It was in explanation of this class of cases I told General Ord to speak to Gen. Longstreet.
In reference to my letter of February 16th will show my understanding on the subject of releasing political or citizen prisoners.
In regard to meeting you on the 6th inst., I would state that I have no authority to accede to your proposition for a conference on the subject mentioned, further than is instantly vested in the President of the United States alone.
General Ord could only have meant that I would not confer on political matters, but only on which I have a right to act; which, of course, would be such as are purely of a military character, and on the subject of exchange, which has been entrusted to me.
I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.
(Signed) U. S. GRANT, Lieut. General.
LETTER OF THE PRESIDENT.
RICHMOND, VA., February 28, 1865.
To General R. E. Lee, Commanding, &c.:
GENERAL—Yo will learn by the letter of General Longstreet the result of his' second interview with you on Ord. The point as to whether yourself or General Grant should invite the other to a conference is not worth discussing. If you think the statements of General Ord render it probably useful that the conference suggested should be had, you will proceed as you may prefer, and are clothed with all the supplementary authority you may need in the consideration of any proposition for a military convention, or the appointment of a commissioner to confer into such matters. Meanwhile I will cause at least temporary suspension of hostilities. Very truly, yours,
JEFFERSON DAVIS.

PERSONAL.—Col. W. W. Sanders, son of the late Major John Sanders, and grandson of one venerable townsman, Hon. Wm. Wilkins, is at present in the city on furlough. The Colonel has seen service since his fifteenth year, having acted with his father in various capacities in the regular army. At the commencement of the rebellion, he held the rank of Captain in the regulars, and was wounded at Gettysburg and promoted to Major. For gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Hatcher's Run, he has lately been made Colonel of the 2d Pennsylvania Cavalry.

OIL INTELLIGENCE.

The Loss by the Recent Freshet.

Boring Wells in Allegheny County.

The Late Strike on Dunkard Creek.

The oil dealers who have suffered largely by the recent freshet in the Allegheny, are making every effort for the recovery of their property carried off by the flood. The citizens of Oil City, and merchants interested, held a meeting on Saturday, and appointed an executive committee to take charge of all oil and empty barrels lost by the flood, which might be found between Oil City and Wheeling, West Virginia. The committee are to gather the property together, remove it to Pittsburgh, and retain possession of it until properly identified by the owners. All oil and empty barrels not marked are to be advertised, and if not called for and identified, are to be sold, and the proceeds to be divided among the losers in proportion to the amount of their respective losses. The expenses incurred are to be paid by the losers. Oil dealers in Pittsburgh are asked to co-operate in the movement.
The Executive Committee, composed of D. Reisinger, William Haldeman, William Parker, John J. Fisher, J. J. Vandergrift, James Miller and R. Foster, held a subsequent meeting, at which it was resolved that the river between Oil City and Pittsburgh be divided into two sections, and four skiffs should leave Oil City on Monday, in search of oil and oil barrels, ascertain the marks on them and the names of those having them in possession, and report to the committee at Oil City at the earliest moment. The committee that may be appointed at Pittsburgh was requested to patrol the Ohio river in a similar manner, and the property be brought to Pittsburgh at the least expense possible. Dealers and refiners offering oil for sale, Messrs. W. J. Young, J. Battles, A. A. Partridge, and P. R. Taylor, were appointed to take charge of the patrol from Oil City to Pittsburgh.
The Pittsburgh oil men have appointed Messrs. H. Mckelvy, James Mawhinney and Fred. Fisher to take charge of the stranded barrels, full and empty. This committee have already taken proceedings against several persons who have been obliterating marks on barrels, concealing them, and making sales of them. Personsguilty of either of these offenses are liable to arrest and imprisonment, and loss of the property thus lost, and the committee propose the vigorous prosecution of all offenders. The penalty attached to the State law, is inadequately small, only being eight cents for empty barrels and sixteen cents for oil barrels, for those guilty of stealing, and will limit themselves to this price. They will pay liberally, especially where any trouble or risk is incurred in the recovery of barrels, but will severely punish all dishonesty.

Wells Going Down in Allegheny County
The well commenced some two years ago, situated at the mouth of Butcher's Run, near the Butler Plankroad, in Reserve township, has passed into the hands of Mr. Joseph Knap, who is about to commence boring the well deeper. The well is now down six hundred and ninety feet, and will be sunk to one thousand feet. A new engine, derrick, &c., have been placed upon the premises, and the most perfect arrangements made for a vigorous prosecution of the work of boring. The well on the property of Mr. William Baxter, a mile up the run, which was abandoned last summer, is also to be put down to the depth of a thousand feet. In the vicinity, we understand, is about to be bored deeper. The indications are that there will be great activity along Butcher's Run the coming summer.

Armstrong County.
The good people of our neighboring county of Armstrong claim that the centre of the oil basin is situated at Pine Creek Furnace in that county. In boring for oil in this county it will require not less than 1200 feet to reach the same strata that are found in Venango at 600 feet. The oil and gas are abundantly compensated by larger flowing wells than have thus far been found elsewhere.

The damage done at the Lucesco Oil Works, below Kittanning, by the flood, was slight. A building used as a carpenter shop was floated from its foundation, and a large iron tank was removed some distance. The store room of H. O. Pavitt, formerly with George H. White, of this city, was the only building that received any destruction was imminent. It was secured, however, and the stock removed to Mr. Pavitt's residence, a mile further up the river, where he has another store.

Greene County.
Mr. G. M. Watson informs us that that the Ross Well, in Ludlow, is now flowing at the rate of one hundred barrels per day, which is equal to a two hundred barrel well in Venango county, owing to the superiority of the oil.

General Oil News.
The excitement in Philadelphia on the subject of oil has not in the least diminished, and the rapidity with which they organize oil companies is truly astonishing. Companies are now in process of organization, whose full paid stock is put at 25 cents per share, the par value being one dollar. Some companies are being organized on paid up stakes of twelve thousand dollars, and the promoters show them to be possessed of good oil territory. During the week ending March 18, fifty-one oil companies, having an aggregate capital of $50,850,000, were organized, representing a aggregate capital of $20,510,000. Number organized during the past six weeks was 138 companies, having an aggregate capital of $68,385,000. Half these companies go into active operations, and should prove successful, the flow of oil in the land will be past computing.

CAVING IN OF A MINE.

Tremendous Displacement of Earth

THRILLING SCENES.

The Gould and Curry mine at Virginia City, Nevada, is the great mine of the Rocky Mountains. It has been extensively worked, and employs some 220 men. The ore taken out daily amounts to about 100 tons, and averages from $90 to $500 per ton. On the night of the 9th of February a tremendous cave occurred in the mine, and though it came down very suddenly, while all the men in the mine were at their usual stations, yet not a man was injured. Some of them were within twenty feet of the cave, which occurred just as the men were taking their lunch. They were much frightened and bewildered, all their lights being at once put out. The cave, it is said, was about 100 feet, its width some 60 feet, and the depth to which it extended 75 feet. The result was an immense amount of rock and timbers that had been worked out were filled up without expense to the Company. Rich ore was exposed from the chambers above, and the hole on the hill caused by the cave is about an acre in extent, and large enough to entomb an army. The Virginia City *Enterprise* says of the

EFFECTS OF THE CAVE.

The falling of several thousand tons of earth and rock to the depth of 375 feet, crashing through some six or 90 plank floors, and crushing in many thousand feet of timber, of course was attended with a terrible noise, and a fearful quaking of the earth in the vicinity. The concussion of the air instantly extinguished the lights throughout the mine; workmen who were standing up were thrown down. In the Justice level of the mine, rock was thrown from the track, and the chambers, tunnels and galleries were everywhere filled with suffocating clouds of dust. The air was forced south into the Savage mine so violently that every light in the mine was extinguished, cars blown off the tracks, and about the same effect produced as in the Gould and Curry. Shut up the Savage hoisting shaft (nearly 400 feet deep), caused all the lights in the hoisting works to be put out. Engineer Orlando in a room partitioned off from the main building and at some distance from the mouth of the shaft, yet on the surface, was thrown flat and door was bursted open, and all the lamps blown out.

HORRORS OF THE SITUATION.

The terror of those in the mine we can easily imagine to have been great. There was everything in the "situation" to inspire terror. A more than midnight darkness; the air filled to suffocation with dust, the awful booming of bursting floors; the deafening report of the splintering timbers; the more frightful roar of the grinding rocks, powdering planks and timbers, to say nothing of the uncertainty—more terrible than all—of the probable extent of the cave, and where it would end. After the cave was over, the bewildered miners groped their way in various directions in search of a piece of safety, some getting down to the bottom of the mine, and others in various drifts and galleries. The workmen in the Savage were also much frightened at the same out of the cave as speedily as possible, reporting that the whole Gould and Curry had caved in, and that everybody in it was killed. The cave shook the houses standing at a considerable distance from the mine, causing furniture and glassware to rattle as though by the agitation of an earthquake. The cave injured nothing in the mine, and yesterday the usual amount of ore was taken out, all the men being at work, and everything going on as though no cave had occurred.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.—On Wednesday, the 5th proximo, the Allegheny County Teachers' Institute will meet in the Presbyterian church in East Liberty, at 10 o'clock a. m. The occasion promises to be one of interest, as the services of a number of prominent educators have been secured to conduct the exercises, and an interesting programme prepared by the Executive Committee.

SECOND EDITION

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

Telegraphic News.

Owing to the prevalence of a severe storm last night, we are without our usual quota of telegraphic dispatches this morning. The damage done to the telegraph wires east and west by the recent freshets has not yet been fully repaired, but will be speedily.

Inside View of the Rebellion.

Wheeler's Cavalry Describe their Condition.

They are but a Plaything for Sherman

South Carolinians the Meanest Rebels

INTERESTING CAPTURED LETTERS.

Subjoined are extracts from a number of letters, written by members of Wheeler's cavalry, and captured during Sherman's march through South Carolina, from which the public can form an idea of their views of the war. The writers' names are suppressed for prudential reasons:
KILPATRICK'S CARD IN NEGRO QUARTERS.
COMPANY A, SHAW'S BATTALION, }
HUDSON'S FERRY, GA., Dec. 14th, 1864. }
DEAR COUSIN:—I rejoined the command yesterday, after an absence of a week. * * * I send you General Kilpatrick's card, which was picked up in a negro quarter at the battle of Waynesboro. The papers doubtless keep you better posted in regard to the movements of Sherman than I am. General Wheeler followed him to within twenty miles of Savannah, where he found the swamps so boggy that he could not go further. He crossed the Savannah River, and sent most of the corps to this point to cross. It is said we are ordered to Pocotaligo.
WHAT WHEELER'S MEN THINK OF THEMSELVES.
December 18, 1864.
* * * I do not propose to fight anything but the Sixth Army Corps hereafter. Although I belong to a very unpopular branch of the service, yet I hope I am none the worse. But while I am on the subject, I can truly say that there are good and patriotic men in this arm; but must acknowledge that there are a great many unworthy men in the same, and that fourteen months in it has taught me what they do. Besides, it is almost impossible to correct the evils. I think it would be a good thing for the army at large if, by order of General Wheeler's command, I have soldiers been invested on account of the bad reputation of the cavalry, from the infantry soldiers for their course, as men cannot be judged from appearance.
"THE THING A-BOUT PLAYED."
BUFORD DISTRICT S. C.,
December 19, 1864.
DEAR FATHER—I have sealed myself to drop you a few lines, * * * You spoke about Georgia. I would advise you to get out of the army as long as possible; it is true there aint much honor in staying out, and there is not much honor in getting killed, and the thing is about plade. We will soon have it in a further warfare anywhow. Our army don't treat citizens as well as the Yankees do.
THE VIRTUES OF VIRGINIANS.
HEADQUARTERS HAGAN'S BRIGADE,
NEAR BRIGHTON, S. C., Dec. 18, 1864.
MY DEAR WIFE— * * * We are now soldiering in South Carolina for the first time. We find plenty in the country, as the citizens are all leaving. It is not so in Georgia, where the Yankees had taken nearly every thing the citizens were glad to give us what they could spare, and even sometimes a little more. What good patriots the Yankees do make. The people in this country never before had any soldiers coming there, and as we have relieved free from all trouble, have plenty, and yet we, who are fighting for their protection, are denied a mess of sweet potatoes, unless we pay as many as a hundred bushels of potatoes at a house, and yet they are too stingy to give a peck. I pity such men, for I have no feeling for them.
You have doubtless heard various reports from our cavalry skirmishes, and we have heard invariably of our success. Dear one, so far we have not hurt the enemy. Indeed we are not the cavalry to fight them, as five thousand cavalry do with an army of twenty-five to thirty thousand infantry. We are nothing but a plaything for the enemy, to keep us from getting provisions, and to keep us closed up and preventing foraging.
WANTS THE BLACK FLAG HOISTED.
CAMP 9TH ALA CAVALRY ROBERTSVILLE,
BEAUFORT DIST S C Dec 18th 1864.
DEAR SISTER:—I take my pen in hand this Beautiful Sabath Evening I will write you a few lines to inform you that I am still Numbered on the List of the Living. * * * Gen Sherman has reached the Suburbs of savannah and I am fearful he has fled from it. Gen Hood has left Atlanta and at least he started from Atlanta with forty seven Thousand men and one hundred and Thirty Peices of Artillery But it is one of the greatest Mysteries to the Soldiers of the Federal Army to march through the very heart of the Confederacy I have fought this army from Dalton Rowling Georgia and we have never been able to cope with them Wheeler Defeated Kilpatrick in three Gen Battles at Widow Browns Gate, at Lovejoys Station and at Jonesboro Kilpatrick whipped us at Waynesboro with heavy loss but he had two Divisions of Infantry to back him the People in Dekalb County has never all Thought that Sherman would stay at home under the Protection of the yankees I am in hopes this War will cease shortly for I am Heartily tired of it all. I think if Enough guilt But there is men who has never saw the Flash of a rebellio cannon are crying for a War I think the Best thing that could be done is Hoist the black Flag might as well be hoisted now for few Prisoners are taken on either side in this Department of the Army. * * *
Your Friend till Death,
W. H. CAMPBELL.
KILPATRICK'S HAT AND FLAG.
H. Q. 2D ALA. REG. CAV., ON SAVANNAH }
RIVER, 40 MILES NORTH OF SAVANNAH, }
December 18, 1864. }
MISS ANNA—To you, my dear, pleasant friend, I owe many apologies for not being more prompt in acknowledging the receipt of your most timely present.
Kilpatrick, of Yankee notoriety, attempted a raid on Augusta, but was interrupted by Gen Wheeler, and barely escaped being captured with his entire command. We gave them a complete shelling, running them for three days, capturing and killing many of his men and securing his flag and can.
That peace, enjoyment, and pleasure be their treasure, is the wish of your affectionate friend. FRED. HICKEY.
KILPATRICK ON A GALLOP TO SAVANNAH.
H. Q. 3D ALA. CAV., ON SAVANNAH RIVER, }
40 MILES NORTH OF SAVANNAH, D.c. 10, '64. }
DEAR CLARENCE: From the above you may form an idea of the movements of my command. Which I reached but yesterday. Old Kilpatrick, of Yankee notoriety, started on a raid towards Augusta, and the rebels succeeded in capturing, getting badly whipped by Wheeler, who pursued him two days, driving him in a perfect fright and capturing many of his men, with his flag.
FOUR YEARS IN THE PENITENTIARY OF A MEMBER OF WHEELER'S GANG.
BEAUFORT DISTRICT, S. C., Dec. 14, 1864.
DEAR SISTER—I have just returned from having another chance to write. * * * The Yankees took everything they could find, and when they left they burned it. We never complained very much. We were compelled to have something for ourselves and horses; we have been living on potatoes for nearly two weeks. Wheeler's cavalry have had a name through the country. After the war I don't know which will sound worse, to say I was in Forrest's cavalry four years or that I belonged to Wheeler's cavalry.
LOVE—UNABULTERATED.
BUFORD DISTRICT, SOUTH CAROLINA, }
December 15, 1864. }
DEAR LOU—Seated this evening in a fine grove in the old Palmeto State I attempt to write to a few signals and lines to you, and if you do not get it I will write again. Dear Lou, it appears to be my fate to halt to still keep travelling father from you. The progress of the war has caused me to see a great many trobles since I last seen you. In the first place, I expected that the Yankees would not attempt to go into the Savage mine to-night but every light in the mine was extinguished, cars blown off the tracks, and about the same effect produced as in the Gould and Curry. Shut up the Savage hoisting shaft (nearly 400 feet deep), caused all the lights in the hoisting works to be put out. Engineer Orlando in a room partitioned off from the main building and at some distance from the mouth of the shaft, yet on the surface, was thrown flat and door was bursted open, and all the lamps blown out.
HORRORS OF THE SITUATION.
The terror of those in the mine we can easily imagine to have been great. There was everything in the "situation" to inspire terror. A more than midnight darkness; the air filled to suffocation with dust, the awful booming of bursting floors; the deafening report of the splintering timbers; the more frightful roar of the grinding rocks, powdering planks and timbers, to say nothing of the uncertainty—more terrible than all—of the probable extent of the cave, and where it would end. After the cave was over, the bewildered miners groped their way in various directions in search of a piece of safety, some getting down to the bottom of the mine, and others in various drifts and galleries. The workmen in the Savage were also much frightened at the same out of the cave as speedily as possible, reporting that the whole Gould and Curry had caved in, and that everybody in it was killed. The cave shook the houses standing at a considerable distance from the mine, causing furniture and glassware to rattle as though by the agitation of an earthquake. The cave injured nothing in the mine, and yesterday the usual amount of ore was taken out, all the men being at work, and everything going on as though no cave had occurred.
Dear Lou, you stated in your epistle that you was afraid you placed too much confidence in me for fear of our short acquaintance; let me say to you, dear Lou, that I was quite five together until 75 you would find me to be the same that I have appeared to you heretofore. Dear Lou, I hate to to acknowledge that I have forfeited my word with you in one instant, but it is that I am being back the 15th of this month, but I know you will look over what a poor soldier cannot help. I could have been back by desertions, but I knew full well you had no use for a deserter, so

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Wednesday March 22, 1865.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PURVIANCE'S Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1865.

☞ Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the development of oil lands and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest mechanical and agricultural results, inventions and improvements of every description, clearly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, entirely reliable, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business departments of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to The Editor.

How to Prevent Foreign Intervention

It is said of the autocratic JOHN RANDOLPH, of Roanoke, that his hatred of American free labor, as developed in manufacturing industry, was so great that on a certain occasion he was "willing at any time to go a mile out of his way to kick a sheep." The New York *Post* is quite as extravagant in its notions about the ways and means of striking down the "industrial population" at home for the sake of the same class in other parts of the world. The *Post* says: "If we desire to prevent intervention in our affairs, particularly by the two leading nations of the old world, England and France, *we cannot do so more effectually than by raising the banner of universal free trade.* It would render all the industrial population of the world our debtors in gratitude as well as in wealth."

If we desire to prevent intervention there is a better way than this—and more worthy of a free people. Instead of opening our ports to their iron and steel, we would rather show them that we have enough of the article at home to make intervention extremely dangerous. As to the gratitude of the working population of the old world, we can win that as we are doing it now, by giving them a home in a country where industry is respected and has its reward in fair wages and an equal chance in the struggle for elevation. The idea of destroying the means of living of our more industrial population for the sake of that of other parts of the world, will not strike workingmen of the country as a very sharp way of getting their votes for free trade.

The Radicals and the Negro.

The above is the heading of the leading editorial in a newspaper which somebody has sent us, marked for attention, in the expectation, as we suppose, that it will convince us of the sins of the "Radicals." Let us see. The first paragraph reads as follows:

"For nearly four long years the Radicals have been straining to give freedom to the Southern slaves. The war, originally announced by them to be for the restoration of the Union, they have perverted into a crusade for negro emancipation, while, at the same time, they are laboring to elevate the blacks, already free, to equality with themselves."

This is simply the ghost of the raw head and bloody bones which the New York *World* and other disloyal papers used to hold up in sight of the people in general and MCCLELLAN'S army in particular. The skeleton was cut down when the "Young Napoleon" went into retirement. The bones were buried by the American people on the 8th of November, '64, and the shadow now presented has no consistency enough to alarm an infant. We quote the words only to contrast them with others contained in the same article.

In the last paragraph we are told "they care nothing for the poor negro. * * * SUMNER and BUTLER, and their kind, may struggle to make distinguished personages of a few colored men of superior attainments, but they are quite indifferent to the wants of the thousands of poor wretches whom their policy have rendered homeless."

Now which of these stupid assertions are we expected to believe? "They have perverted the war to a crusade for the negro," or its opposite—"they care nothing for the negro." It is a common occurrence for a false witness to add one perjury to another; but when his falsehoods contradict each other even the most obtuse juryman will disbelieve his evidence. But the richest feature of this convincing article is in the body of it, where its writer mingles his Democratic tears with those of "Senator SAULSBURY" and a "Washington correspondent," over the misfortunes brought upon the negroes by the war. "They work a day or two in the works and perish in hovels or earthern dug-outs. The women are drunkards, or worse. Oh, Liberty! what horrible crimes are committed in thy name." Only think of it! Senator SAULSBURY, a Washington correspondent and the Democratic newspapers mourning over the negro, claiming to be his friends, and declaring that Radicals "care nothing for the negro!" Surely the time when the negro will have a vote must be nearer at hand than even WENDELL PHILLIPS anticipates. They are getting ready to ask the black man for his vote. This theory would fully account for the wonderful metamorphosis as developed by the Democratic editorials. But these must not divert us from facts. Their eyes are blinded with tears shed over the dead and dying negro. Their sympathy with his weeping owner. Tender hearted SAULSBURY! humane Washington correspondent! sympathizing editor! They mourn over the negroes "dying by thousands," "rotting like sheep," "perishing in hovels," for is it not the property of their "Southern brethren?" Ten thousand of God's heroes are starved, shot, or eaten to death by vermin in the rebel stockades under the superintending hands and promoting orders of their Southern brethren, but they do not see that. They rush out from every safe stand point and throw dirt and curses at "Abolitionists" and the "LINCOLN Government," but have no words of condemnation against the perpetrators of the crimes of slavery, rebellion, murder, unwarlike massacre, and that deed of starving to death by scores our brothers in the prison pens of the South—so horrible that human language has yet no term by which it may be designated. Tender SAULSBURY! Humane Washington correspondent! Sympathizing editor of the Pittsburgh *Post!*

SHERIDAN.—Wonderful as was the feat of SHERIDAN, in the rear of Richmond, he did not succeed in accomplishing everything that he would have been glad to do. It seems that Lynchburg and the railroad between that place and Richmond were too strongly defended; and, although he thoroughly demolished the James River Canal, the principal reliance of the rebels, and destroyed a vast quantity of supplies in the quarters he visited, that road remains open, as does the one running to Danville. The accounts say that SHERIDAN and his party lived on the country, and lived well; and that they destroyed much more. This is not quite consistent with the idea of absolute destitution, although it may not establish the fact of abundant supply.

FAST ENOUGH.—Those philosophers who have been clamorous for the reduction of gold even to par, in the shortest time possible, must be convinced that the present rate of reduction is rapid enough. The strain to which business is being subjected, as the necessary consequence, is quite as great as could be desired. It could not be endured without danger of producing a panic and a collapse. The elasticity of business will stand a gradual decline, but a sudden dropping down will break in fragments credit and confidence, which otherwise may be preserved as a sound whole.

THE WAY OF THE TIMES.—The leading retail dealers in dry goods, in New York, have reduced their prices to correspond with the reduced price in gold,—and they have done a wise act. As a necessary consequence, the retail dealers all over the country will do likewise. There is "a good time coming"—for buyers. Carried a point farther, the principle will lead to the reduction of wages and incomes. So the thing will become as "long as it is broad."

Advices from British Honduras, dated at Belize, Febuary 20th, state that nothing further had been heard of Maximilian's annexation scheme, nor had his prefects, on paper, indicated to the colonists how his late proclamation was to be carried into effect. Intelligent Mexicans visiting Belize were confident that the Mexican throne would not exist long after the withdrawal of the French troops, owing to the hostility of the clergy to the church reform plans of the new monarch. All classes of the people in the states of Belize and Mexico, or Guatemala, regard with hope to the time when the United States, freed from the curse of rebellion, would enforce the Monroe doctrine, and lay the basis of a huge republic, extending from Cuba to Mexico, and thence to Central and South America, not forgetting St. Domingo. Trade, both home and export, was dull at Belize.

Glass Manufacture.

The Ancient Origin and Perfection of the Art—The aid of Government in its behalf—Its introduction into this country—Pittsburgh takes the lead—Who were the Early Manufacturers here—The Extraordinary perfection of Pittsburgh Glass—The extent of her Manufactures, &c., &c.

The interest and fame of Pittsburgh are closely connected with this important branch of business. It was established here at an early period of our history and is still extensively and profitably carried on. A large amount of capital is invested in it, intelligent and energetic men conduct the business and skillful artizans, in great numbers, are employed in converting the raw materials into all the forms of utility and elegance.

The art of glass making has existed from a very high antiquity. But its products were, for ages, more ornamental than useful. Ancient lyre appears to have attained a greater excellence than any other nation, and to have prosecuted the work to a greater extent. The specimens of highly ancient work are distinguished more by their graceful forms and beautiful coloring, than by the fineness of the material or its transparency. The earliest manufacture of clear, crystal-like glass, was not far from the beginning of the christian era. The cost of articles at this time, finished in the high style of Roman art, was enormous. According to the testimony of Pliny, they were valued higher than similar articles of silver or gold. Rare specimens of vases and other articles are treasured up in the repositories of antique curiosities. With many of these, however, some specimens of Pittsburgh glass would compete very creditably;

In comparatively modern times the extension of the manufacture, and the applications of science and utilitarian principles to it, enhanced not only a wider range of ornamental products, but also those which promote the convenience and comfort of life. In the order of its progress, it differs from most other arts, which advance from the conveniences to the elegancies. This, as we have seen, took the opposite order.

The Venetian and Bohemian glass, of three hundred years ago, partook rather more of the ancient than of the modern character. In Queen Elizabeth's day the drinking cups of Venetian glass were extremely precious, in the estimation of the wealthy and noble. Holinshed, in his Chronicles of the times, speaks of the quality "loathing" gold and silver vessels because of their plenty, and "choosing rather the Venice glasses, both for wine and beer."

It would afford interesting matter for speculation, and, perhaps, for practical instruction, could we state in full how Venice glass came to be so important an article of foreign trade. But we have only space, in a newspaper article to say that *the Government favored* the manufacture. Proficients in the art were honored with the title of *gentlemen*. Nor was this all. Noblemen were allowed to *marry the daughters* of good glass workers. The art was highly distinguished by government and popular power. It was deemed, and it ought to be now, an important kind of knowledge and chemistry to transmute dull sand and opaque substances into beautiful, transparent bodies, and to present them in all elegant and useful shape to the eye and hand of man. Such encouragement was better than a *protractive tariff;* for it raised the character of the manufacture while it improved its workmanship. It increased the commercial value, the style in which the glass blowers are spoken of in the books of the times may sound comical, but its moral and artistic effect was not inconsiderable. "The work passes through their hands. First, the gentlemen apprentices gather the glass and prepare the same. It is then handed to the second gentlemen, who are more advanced in the art. Then the master gentleman takes it, and makes it perfect by blowing." Gentlemen was a term of distinction, too, in those days, of the seventeenth century.

France and England afterwards took up the business. All we have room to say, as we hasten to speak of the glass manufacture in Pittsburgh, is, that by Government encouragement the English became powerful rivals of the French and even of the Venetians. A remission of excise duty was but a part of the detail granted. A bounty is also said to have been reported from the country. These helps reduced the cost, or, in other words, increased the profits of the manufacture to a considerable extent, and so increased the trade and commerce of the country.

In our century window glass took the lead in the line of glass making. After some fruitless attempts in the East, both before and after the Revolution, and in the line of window glass and flint, a factory was established in Pittsburgh as early as the year 1795. The workmen came from the Eastern factories. The owner of the Pittsburgh factory was Col. JAMES O'HARA. This old establishment, we believe, is in full blast at the present day, making the great number of others which have started since its fires were first kindled. How many factories are now numbered in the city and neighboring towns we are not definitely informed; there are probably over twenty, manufacturing two hundred and twenty thousand boxes of window glass annually.

Flint glass manufacturing commenced about the same time, in Pittsburgh, that the making of window glass did. The original founders of it did not succeed well and the works were purchased by Mr. BAKEWELL, father of Mr. THOS BAKEWELL, of our city, who brought the intelligence, energy and perseverance to the work, that both merited and secured success, in the difficulties embarrassed all manufacturers at this point. The alkali (pearlash) and the red lead had to be transported by wagon from Philadelphia, and the pot clay from New Jersey. The saltpeter was obtained, in a crude state, from Kentucky. Sand, though of an inferior quality, was obtained in the neighborhood.

Glass cutting was introduced in Pittsburgh by Mr. EICHBAUM, the father of Mr. WILLIAM EICHBAUM. It is now done, to the extent of the demand, at all the flint glass establishments. The improvement, almost to perfection, of the *pressed glass* has rendered the cut glass of minor importance, both in the trade and in domestic use.

Of pressed glass, large quantities are made in the six large factories in Pittsburgh. It is gratifying to know that in this art American stands foremost among the nations, and Pittsburgh foremost in America. Mr. JARVES, in the work to which we are indebted for much of the information we have on the subject, says:

"America can claim the credit of great improvements in the needful machinery, which has advanced the art to its present perfection. More than three-quarters of the weekly result is now worked up into pressed glass, and it is estimated that upwards of two millions of dollars have been expended in the moulds and machines now used in this particular branch of glassmaking. This leaves Europe far behind in this respect. With us, there is active competition for excellence. It is, however, conceded that JAMES B. LYON & Co., of Pittsburgh, stand first. To such a degree of delicacy and fineness have they carried their manufacture that only experts in the trade can distinguish between their straw stem wines and other light and beautiful articles made in moulds, and those blown by the most skilled workmen.

"Great credit therefore is due this firm for their success in overcoming difficulties well understood by glass makers, and doing away with the prejudice of the skilled blowers, who naturally were not inclined to put the new and more mechanical process of manufacturing glass on a par with the handicraft of the old. LYON & Co., also excel all other firms in large ware for table services, as well as the more delicate objects of use."

This art greatly reduces the expense of handsome glassware, and brings it within the reach of persons of very moderate means.

There are several flint glass works in Pittsburgh that confine their manufacture to lamp chimneys. And there is a species of work called *lime glass*, made in considerable quantities. Very neat articles for table service are included in this style. Nor are we without enterprise in the department of colored glass. Glass vials and bottles are made generally in connexion with the window glass factories. Plate glass is made at only one factory in the United States. It is near New York city, and is said to be in a prosperous condition.

From the history of glass manufacture which we have given in this article, it will be seen that the English nation, though the latest, except our own, to take hold of the business, speedily grew to be among the first in the manufacture and in the markets of the world. It will also be seen that the aid or Government, by remitting excise duty and paying bounty on the article exported, was the means of effecting this rapid advancement. Similar causes would produce the like effects here.

There are many curious and interesting circumstances connected with this art. All the materials are opake, and yet the product is a clear, pellucid substance. It is not malleable either in its heated or cold state; but, cold, it is elastic as steel, and hot, it is as ductile as gold. It is capable of the highest polish, and it is affected by none of the mineral acids, except one. By its aid our rooms are open to the light of day, and yet secure from the cold blasts of winter. It renews the sight of age, and extends that of science to distant worlds. In a thousand forms it adorns the person and decorates the habitation of man, and in a thousand more it contributes to the convenience and comfort.

Fifty-seven years of the history of glassmaking in Pittsburgh have placed our manufacturers in the front rank of the art. Their motto is still "Excelsior," and their progress is still onward.

General Intelligence.

One million of dollars will not cover the loss sustained by the freshet in Harrisburg alone.

The Confederates are a nation of regicides. They have been burning their king—cotton—ever since the war began.

Ten full companies for veteran regiments, and some five hundred recruits for old organizations, left Springfield, Ill., on Friday last, for the front.

Reverend Colonel Moody, in a discourse at McKendree Chapel, Washington city, on Sabbath last, preached the evangelical doctrine inculcated by one Paul in the midst of Marshill, when he said, God "hath made of one blood *all* nations of men for to dwell on *all* the face of the earth," to wit: the common brotherhood of man. His forcible illustrations of this teaching of the apostle, and his earnest application of it to the duties of the present hour among the people most favored by the Father of all mankind; his earnest exhortations that this doctrine was as sound to-day as when first proclaimed by the earliest ministers of Christianity, were most gratifying to those who love the truth. But there were those in the congregation of whom it might fitly be said: "They abode not in truth, for the truth was not in them." They left the church in the midst of the discourse, while those who remained responded with fervent amens, even to the clapping of hands to the fervent expositions of the reverend speaker.

The Boston *Transcript* states that the high price obtained for the land in State street on Monday induced a bank officer to see how many silver dollars would cover a square foot. He found that sixty-five American silver dollars could be piled upon the space. The land in question sold for $92 30 per square foot.

From an inspection of the Stratford register, it is found that Shakspeare's widow subsequently married a shoemaker of the town, named Richard James.

The Massachusetts Legislative Committee on the subject have reported in favor of a union of the cities of Roxbury and Boston.

It is stated that gold will soon be shipped from England to America, which would be a change. It is certain that the article is no longer shipped from America to England.

Admiral Pearson informs the Navy Department that attempts have been made by rebel sympathizers to construct torpedoes in the vicinity of Panama for blowing up United States naval vessels in the harbor of that town, but their plans have been frustrated.

It is a remarkable fact that persons losing themselves in a forest, or in a snow storm, manifest invariably a tendency to turn round and round, and travel the long political journey in a circle. The explanation of this is found probably in the fact that the limbs and muscles of the right side are generally better developed than those of the left side. Under this preponderating influence, and in the absence of any guiding line, the superior energy of the right limbs throws the pedestrian insensibly to continue to the left.

In the year 1864 there were 739,863 children born in England, and 495,520 persons died; in Scotland there were 112,415 born, and 74,363 died. The birth rate in England was at the rate of 35·5 per cent. on the estimated population; in Scotland, 34·5 per cent. The death rate was 23·5 per cent. in England, and 2·35 in Scotland. Both birth rate and death rate were high, and above the average. The natural increase of population in the year, by excess of births over deaths, was 244,343 in England, and 38,142 in Scotland; in Great Britain therefore 282,485. But there were 73,955 Englishmen or Scotsmen among the 208,600 emigrants from the United Kingdom in the year. The population being thus reduced, the ratio which the emigrants bear to the whole population is estimated at about 27,772,000; of Scotland, 3,218,700; or Great Britain therefore 25,890,700—an increase of 582 since the census of April, 1861.

After sixty years of discovery of magnesium, this wonderful metal, which possesses the power of light almost approaching the sun in brilliancy, has become a valuable aid to art, and is assuming importance in commerce. A thin wire is equivalent in power to seventy-four stearine candles; and to keep up that splendor with which the Opera House is illuminated, magnesium need be consumed. Photographers are able to take their impressions from its rays in the absence of sunlight. If it could be manufactured abundantly and cheaply, it might become a formidable rival to petroleum for domestic uses, or a substitute for coal gas, in the illumination of towns. A company in London is now endeavoring to manufacture it for commercial purposes. There are many uses to which it can be converted, if it can bear the standing its high cost, and which are sufficiently encouraging to the company to warrant the enterprise they have engaged in.

Washington Topics and Gossip.

Though we have heard much about the evacuation of Richmond and the formidable measures taken at the west to "head Lee off" in his "retreat into Kentucky," parties here who are believed to be well informed, are growing, assuredly, positively that Lee will never leave Richmond until it is a matter of life or death with his army, but that he will fight for its safety to the last extremity. The line of retreat by the Lynchburg and Danville roads open to him, and so thoroughly defended that all our efforts to destroy them have failed, as they will, while these remain intact, Lee is safe in his position, even were Sherman within striking distance of Richmond from the east. Early, with two pieces of the above important lines of communication in his possession, and the other serious obstructions in the way, it is said that Lee will trouble his mind about a retreat.

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The decision on has been so mangled by different correspondents, that its proper publication at this time is extremely desirable. In the first place, Secretary McCulloch does not desire too rapid a decline in gold, because he knows that such an event would bring on a great commercial panic; but he intends that the premium on gold shall surely and gradually fall to this end. He has determined that any effort to carry up the premium on gold shall be met with anticipation of the May interest of 5-20's, which is about $18,000,000 of gold. So long as there is no bull movement organized in market, he will allow premium to take its natural decline; but remember, if any set of men attempt to run up premium much above the present figure, they will find this large amount of gold thrown upon the market.

Such are Secretary McCulloch's directions to the assistant treasury in New York. With our present military prospects, it is useless therefore to expect the reaction in the price of gold which has always followed all previous declines of importance, but at this time the people's friends are confident that, assisted by this heavy interest, exportation of our bonds to Europe, and the importation of gold which will shortly follow, both Lee and Johnston, if Carolina, he will be able to put gold down to a very small premium—say from 10 to 20 per cent. It is also probable that upon the re-funding of the next Congress he will ask for power to immediately fund seventy-five millions of our currency, and continue this policy from time to time. Nothing, therefore, but disaster or failure of Grant or Sherman, can keep gold up, and of the chance of such failure your readers can well judge.

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Secretary McCulloch has decided in reference to the cotton captured at Savannah, that he will reimburse every loyal man for cotton taken from him; he will adopt this policy because he believes it will result in our obtaining more cotton in the progress of our armies; but the cotton of loyal men is to be seized and sold by Government without compensation, then loyal men are no more interested in keeping the lords from the work of the Secessionists. Mr. McCulloch has determined that every measure of this kind which will insure a more speedy return to a healthy state of our finances, shall be adopted.

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FAILURE OF THE REBELLION.

JOHN BULL SEES IT.

The London Times Coming Round

[From the London Times, March 4.]

At the close of the fourth year of the war, the Federals have gained a victory which will recompense them for many labors and encourage them to pursue with renewed vigor the conquest of the South. Charleston, the cradle of the rebellion, the focus of secession, the real metropolis of the Confederacy, has at last succumbed to the Federal arms and is in the possession of a Northern army. This event seems not to have been unexpected, even at the South. The tone of the Richmond journals indicated that some such catastrophe was at hand. There was an exhortation to resistance which seemed to be inspired rather by apprehension than confidence. The South thought perhaps, that Charleston might be saved by a rising of the people of South Carolina. The event has shown that this judgment was incorrect, and the chief city of the rebellion has fallen as easily as New Orleans or Savannah. On Feb. 13th the Federal army had arrived at Orangeburg, and the Confederate forces fell back in the direction of Columbia, the capital of the State. The Federal forces pursued, and in a very short time had succeeded in occupying this important though not extensive town. Of the actual evacuation of Charleston which followed we have but very vague details. It appears that the surrender had been expected by the Confederates, and that the more opulent inhabitants of the place had taken away their families and their goods, and left the city ready for burning. On the night of the 17th of February the place was abandoned, and the Federals entered without resistance, two hundred pieces of artillery falling into their power. Part of the Federal troops crossed from James Island in boats and took possession of the city without finding any opponents, but the upper part of the city had been fired, and nearly 6,000 bales of cotton appear to have been destroyed.

The influence of this victory can hardly be exaggerated. Although the Federals may not gain military advantages by it, although the blockade may not be more effective now that they possess the town than when they controlled the entrance to the harbor, yet the moral effect of the capture of this celebrated city cannot but be most powerful on the conduct of the war. Not only during the four years of the war, but during the long political struggle which preceded it, the people of the North have constantly looked upon Charleston as the metropolis of separatist opinions. It is against Charleston that the most fervent apostles of abolition have inveighed, that the most eloquent pleaders of negro rights have harangued. At last the fortune of war has placed the hated city in their power. This third rate town—for such it would be considered either in England or America—has been identified with the opinions of a power. Its political existence is the work of one, and of late years with the success of an anti-national insurrection. It is natural to suppose that when the news reached the northern cities that Charleston had surrendered without striking a blow, they thought that the crowning victory had been granted to their arms. The breaking of the blockade is at an end as far as regards the chief port of the Confederacy, and the assurance which was obtained by the capture of the command of the harbor is made doubly sure by the capture of the city itself. After having captured New Orleans, Savannah and Wilmington the Federals could not have gained a more acceptable prize than the city of Charleston, the taking of which recalls their supremacy at sea and imprisons the Confederates within their own territory, to carry on the war from the resources which nature has given them.

It is not so much, however, the actual loss to the Confederates by the capture of Charleston which is of importance as the moral effect that the event gives that, the population of the Southeastern cities are no longer able to oppose the march of the Federal armies. The progress from Savannah to Charleston seems to have been as easy as the march from Atlanta to Savannah. The Federals have now several armies in the field, large in numbers, well disciplined, accustomed to war, well supplied with all the necessaries of a campaign, and to oppose these the Confederates have only the obstinate courage of their population, who seem resolved to bear every extremity rather than return to their allegiance while the old public. How, then, shall they continue the struggle? That they are determined to continue it can hardly be doubted. The meeting the other day between President Lincoln and Mr. Seward on the one side, and some Confederate delegates on the other, has had no other result than to make the people of the Southern States more resolute in their policy. What, then, is to be the new plan of defence? We are told that the Confederates are ready to abandon the seacoast towns and trust their defences to the interior. Even if this course be undoubtedly this is now their best, and indeed their only policy. But whether they will be able to arrest the progress of the Northern armies by these means is very doubtful. The Federals by improving their means of transport, by gaining a knowledge of the country, and by being able to make their way up navigable rivers, the diminished bands of the Confederates, have now the power of penetrating every part of the Southern States. That they will go everywhere, and during their march really hold the country in submission, we must expect during the remainder of the war. The trust in the Confederates, probably, is that this occupation, like that of the British during the Revolution, will be found impossible. Long Virginia, and the Lynching and bauville roads open to him, and so thoroughly defended that all our efforts to destroy them have failed, as they will, while these remain intact, Lee is safe in his position, even were Sherman within striking distance of Richmond from the east. Early, with two pieces of the above important lines of communication in his possession, and the other serious obstructions in the way, it is said that Lee will trouble his mind about a retreat.

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More of the Rebel Barbarities.

STORY OF A SOUTHERN UNION MAN.

[From the Boston Traveller.]

We had a visit, yesterday afternoon, from Mr. J. P. Hurley, who has just arrived here from the rebel prison at Salisbury, N. C. Mr. Hurley is a native of Newton, but resided many years at Newburyport. In 1849 he went to Bedford, in the southwest part of Virginia, engaging in mining operations, and there he resided when the war broke out. Though an active Democrat, he was true to his love of the Union, and at an early period of the rebellion he was arrested by the rebel authorities and thrown into the county jail. There he remained some time, but was finally released. In December, 1863, he was engaged in forming a military organization to aid the Union cause, when he was again arrested, with many of his neighbors, and this time was sent to Salisbury, N. C., where he remained till within a few days. When an exchange of prisoners was agreed upon, he claimed to be a North rn man, and was allowed to come out of the prison, that his case might be investigated, and once out he was able to keep along with the soldiers, and thus escaped.

He confirms all that has been said, of the brutal manner in which the prisoners at Salisbury have been treated. Prisoners who spent last summer in the slaughter-pen at Andersonville, and were in the winter taken to Salisbury to keep them out of the way of Sherman, declared the Andersonville hell not to be so bad as the Salisbury hell. In October the number of prisoners at Salisbury was about two hundred, but the number was then increased by arrivals from Richmond, and from prisons further south, to ten thousand. Then disease commenced with their arrival, and by death from exposure and starvation, and by a few escaping, their number was reduced in February to forty-five hundred. As many as seventy died in one day, and the average rate of mortality from October was twenty-five each day. The stated rations were very poor, and very small, and half the time these were cut down to one-half or one-fourth. Some days they were withheld altogether.

As the result of this the men became enfeebled, and discouraged, and soon they sickened and died. The rebel officers told them the rate at which they were dying, and taunted them with the remark that all who did not enlist in the rebel service would be dead within a few months. Fifteen hundred men did enlist in the rebel service, in the hope of saving their lives. Some of these subsequently escaped to the federal lines, some were caught attempting to escape and were sent back to the prison, while still others remain in the rebel army.

A Catholic priest was sent to the prison, who found eight hundred inmates of that persuasion, who were taken from the main prison to a place where they were better treated. After arrangements for the exchange had all been completed the rebels told them that they would be taken to a place where they could die like sheep, if they would not enlist, but to their credit be it said, though they knew nothing of the arrangements, every man of them remained true to the Union.

Men who were in need of medicine, in going to visit a surgeon, passed through a hospital where they were obliged to step over dead and dying men lying on the ground. As men died in the hospitals they were placed in a row, in just the condition and position in which they breathed their last, and sometimes, when the number was larger than usual, one layer of dead bodies was placed on top of another. In the morning they were thrown into the dead cart in the most unfeeling manner, and borne away to a place of burial, where a ditch had been provided for them. As the cart moved over the rough ground, the bodies were tossed about in a manner not pleasant to contemplate by those who had reason to believe that their own turn would come next.

The guards were composed of old men unable to endure the hardships of service in the field. They were not at all pleased with their duty, and many of them secretly declared to the prisoners that they were in favor of the Union, and this was shown by little acts of kindness to the suffering men. They said their own families must suffer on account of their absence, there being nobody left to cultivate their farms.

There were left behind at Salisbury about one hundred Union soldiers too feeble to be removed. The officers of the prison went to Richmond, to be exchanged there. Some of the healthier men, after they were paroled, undertook to walk to Wilmington, and they started off without guards, the rebels having no fear but that they would starve to death at that point as fast as possible. But they were much weaker than they expected, and few of them were able to walk ten miles the first day. Others gave out after a few miles of the road, and still others were unable to go more than three miles.

In addition to the feeble soldiers left behind in the Salisbury prison, there were about thirty Union men from Southern States, who were not included in the cartal for exchange. A few days ago, on the 13th inst., about seven o'clock in the evening every evening, the entire stock of wall papers, borders, gilt pictures and photograph frames, photographs and frames, desk, stove, photograph frame and watchmaker's show case, &c.

T. A. MCCLELLAND, Auctioneer.

THE GREAT STEINWAY PIANOS,

can be bought only at

H. KLEBER & BRO.'S,

122 Wood Street.

mh26-eod Sole agents for Steinway's Pianos.

GOOD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—On THURSDAY MORNING, March 23, at 10 o'clock will be sold at residence No. 176 Third street, a quantity of well kept household furniture, carpets &c., comprising 2 mahogany tete-a-tete, sofa, 4 rail parlor chairs, rocker to match, 3 marble-top center and whatnot stands, side tables, sewing stands, small book case, walnut lounge and mattress, 2 bureaus, desk, stove, photograph frame and watchmaker's show case, &c.

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TEACHER'S INSTITUTE.

THE annual meeting of the Allegheny County Teachers Institute will be held in the Presbyterian Church, East Liberty, commencing on

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5TH,

At 10 o'clock, a. m. Teachers are requested to be present, as a very interesting programme of exercises has been prepared by the Executive Committee, and the services of a number of prominent Educators secured to conduct the exercises.

A. T. FOUTHEIT,
County Superintendent.

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THE DALTON KNITTING MACHINE.

FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING

The simplest and most effective Knitting Machine ever invented. Instructions free. Call and see them in operation, or send for circulars and sample.

E. P. CARPENTER, General Agent,
No. 27 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.

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GROVER'S GRAND GERMAN OPERA TROUPE,

Comprising

One Hundred Members,

EMBRACING THE

First Lyric Artists of the Age,

A Grand Chorus of **FIFTY** and a Grand Orchestra of **FORTY,**

Will commence a season of SIX NIGHTS

At Masonic Hall,

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

☞ For additional local see first page.

Court Proceedings.

DISTRICT COURT—(Judge Williams).—The reader will remember that within the past three years a charge of mal-practice was brought against Dr. Cleis, of this city, by Mrs. Catharine Braumberger, who claimed heavy damages. The matter was ventilated in the columns of the city press at the time, and may be briefly stated thus: The complainant alleges that her husband, who was an engineer received an injury of a serious nature, and that through mal-practice on the part of the defendant, Dr. Cleis, who was his attending physicians, he lost his life. In November, 1864, the cause was tried in the District Court, and a verdict rendered in favor of plaintiff for $2,700. A motion was made for a new trial, on the ground that the Court had unintentionally instructed the jury in reference to the measure of damages; that the verdict was against the law; that the verdict was against the evidence; that material evidence had been discovered since the trial, and that the damages found by the jury were excessive.

A new trial was granted, and the case has been on trial since Monday morning. A large number of witnesses have been examined on both sides, among them a large sprinkling of physicians and surgeons. The evidence was much the same as that given upon the former trial, and is rather of a conflicting nature, particularly among the physicians, as to whether the death of Braumberger was the result of mal-practice on the part of Dr. Cleis. The case is being sharply contested by Brown and Sebbenek for plaintiff, and by Hampton, C. B. M. Smith and Koehler for defendant, will occupy the whole of to-day, and a verdict will not be rendered before to-morrow.

Miss Rosa Cooke. Mr. Wm. Castle, Benefit of Mr. S. C. Campbell. Farewell night, "Maritana."

MANCHESTER COUNCILS.—A special meeting of the Council of the borough of Manchester was held on Saturday evening. Present: Messrs. Harper, Miller, Kirk, Means, Phelps, and Burgess Spratt. The minutes of the previous meeting was read and approved.

Mr. Phelps presented an ordinance prohibiting the manufacture of coke within the limits of the borough, which was read three times and adopted.

The Burgess was ordered to draw his warrants for the payment of the following bills: Messrs. Harper and Spratt, expenses to Harrisburg, $6 80; County, state and Borough tax on lots $5 69.

A petition was presented by property holders residing on Washington street, asking Councils to grade the street from Beaver to Fulton streets. The petition was amended by substituting Sedgwick street for Beaver, and passed, and the Ordinance Committee instructed to prepare an ordinance for the grading of the same.

The Street Commissioner presented his bill for work done on the streets during the month of February, for $7 09, which was accepted and a warrant authorized to be drawn for the amount.

An act authorizing an additional tax of two per cent. per annum for two years—1865 and 1866; also an additional per capital tax of $10 for the years 1865 and 1866 for bounty purposes was read, and, on motion of Mr. Phelps, was ordered to be placed on the minutes.

On motion of Mr. Phelps, the Assessors were authorized to issue certificates, in addition to those authorized, to the amount of $1,700, to fill the quota of the borough.

Mr. Miller, chairman of Ordinance Committee, presented an ordinance for the levying and collecting of a tax for bounty purposes to volunteers of eleven cents on the dollar, and a per capita tax of $15, which, on motion of Mr. Phelps, was adopted as read.

Mr. Nelson presented a petition, signed by some eighty property holders of the borough, asking Council to appoint a committee to confer with the proper authorities of Allegheny city, to see on what terms they would annex, which was received.

Mr. Harper moved that a committee be appointed to confer with the Allegheny city Council to see on what terms the borough could be annexed to Allegheny city, which was adopted, and the Burgess appointed Messrs. Kirk, Means and Harper as said committee.

On motion, adjourned.

Mr. Wm Castle as "Don Cæsar de Bazan" to-night. Benefit of Mr. S. C. Campbell, and the last night of the opera.

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS—A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.—A petition is being numerously signed by the citizens resident along the line of the Pennsylvania Central Road, between this city and Brinton's Station, and will shortly be presented to the President, Directors and Superintendents. The petitioners represent, that they laber under great inconvenience for want of proper accommodation in getting to and from the city; that the trains now being run are insufficient for the accommodation of the travel, and are run at unsensonable hours for business men. Many citizens of Pittsburgh, who would much rather have purchased a country residence on the line of the Central Road, have gone out along the Fort Wayne Road, where the facilities for getting to and from the city are greater, more frequent accommodation trains being run on that road. Were equal accommodations offered on the Central Road, the inducements otherwise to purchase on its line are greater. The petitioners therefore pray for additional accommodation trains: one to arrive at Pittsburgh at eight o'clock a. m., and trains to leave Pittsburgh at five and half past four p. m.

It is honed the wishes of the petitioners will meet with favorable consideration, and that the Central Road will lead off in the running of a Night Accommodation Train. The argument that it will not pay to run such trains is set aside by the fact that Sabbath Church trains net handsome sums, though at first they were a losing speculation. So will it be with Night Accommodation Trains. In pro portion to the facilities afforded for travel will it increase. Hence in accommodating the public, railroad companies will be the gainers in the end.

English Opera. Last night. Mr. S. C. Campbell's benefit. Miss Rosa Cooke as "Maritana."

THE ALLEGHENY CITY WATER WORKS.—The citizens of Allegheny have been seriously incommoded for some months past by the failure on the part of the managers of the works to furnish a sufficient supply of water, and many remedies have been proposed. At the meeting of the City Councils held on Monday evening, Mr. G. N. Miller stated that a gentleman was about to make a proposition to Councils, to take charge of the works, and run them for the same amount expended last year. He would also enter into bonds to furnish water regularly to the residents, and in case of his failure to do so, would be willing to refund a large portion of the money received for the service. Mr. Miller said the offer would be made in good faith, and that the proposition would probably be submitted to Councils at their next meeting, several members expressed themselves in favor of the plan, and signified their willingness to vote for it. If the plan is practicable, the city would save a large amount of money during the year, and the residents derive much benefit from it. The present managers of the works have shown their inability to manage them, and any change would doubtless be an improvement. If properly attended to, the water works would be a source of revenue to the city, and additional water rents avoided.

Last night of the Opera. Farewell benefit of Mr. S. C. Campbell.

Lost Oil—Important Notice.—It is the imperative duty of all parties catching or taking up barrels of oil, or barrels, upon the Allegheny, Monongahela or Ohio rivers, or their tributaries, to give PUBLIC NOTICE, *within five days*, giving a description and marks of the property taken up, so that owners may be apprised of the locality where their property may be found. A *severe penalty* is imposed on all parties neglecting or refusing to give notice of the capture or taking up of barrels of oil, &c., or refusing to deliver up property upon demand of the owners, or their agents, or DEFACING OR ERASING THE MARKS upon the property so taken up. The penalty is treble the value of the property, and is to be paid to the owner or owners, together with a penalty of *Fifty Dollars*, for each offence, *one half to the informer*, and the other half to the Commonwealth. All good citizens are earnestly requested to report to the undersigned any violation of the *Law*. Persons so reporting will be suitably rewarded. The owners of oil lost by the late freshet, have employed counsel, and while they are disposed to pay liberally for the catching of oil, are also entitled to prosecute *every wilful* violation of the Law.

HUGH McKELVY,
JAS. MAWHINNEY,
F. FISHER,
Committee for oil owners, Corner Hand street and Duquesne way.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Economy should be practiced by everybody in all things. One dollar expended now in purchasing a bottle of *Jayne's Expectorant*, for those troubled with a slight cough and sore throat, may save the expense of a doctor's bill. A neglected Cough often ends in Consumption. A slight inflammation of the lining of the wind tubes, the usual symptoms of which are a sore Throat and Pain in the Breast, if soon healed, through want of attention, to Bronchitis. A day's delay may entail months of suffering. Use the afflicted try at once *Jayne's Expectorant*. It is a standard remedy, and its curative properties have been tested by thousands of persons who have recovered their health by its use Sold every where. mh20—31mws.

☞ FOR NEARLY A QUARTER OF a century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dyo has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. It puts up in only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to any thing in the shape of a Dye now or ever before the people. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that DIRTY, DIRTY appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used; besides it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by druggists. Price 50 cents.

A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent,
19 Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles price 50 cents. oct8-1y

☞ PAPER HANGERS SENT ON the shortest notice, if desired, when goods are sold. [ma14] JOS. K. HUGHES & BRO.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury note bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN,

These notes are issued under date of August 15th, 1864 and are payable three years from that time in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 Six Per Cent.

GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent., including Gold interest from November, which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, at current rates, including interest about ten per cent. per annum, besides its *exemption from State and municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. more*, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a	$50 Note.
Two cents " "	$100 "
Ten " "	$500 "
20 " "	$1000 "
$1 " "	$5000 "

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than $200,000,000 remain unsold, which will probably be disposed of within the next 60 or 90 days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,

Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

Subscriptions will be received by the
First National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Second National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Third National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fourth National Bank, Pittsburgh Pa.
Merchants' and Manufacturers' National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Iron City National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Tradesmen's National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Farmers' Deposit National Bank, Pittsburgh.
Mechanics' National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Union National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Allegheny National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
People's National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
German National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
fe14-6td-w-sm

BANKS, DIVIDENDS, &C.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, January 18th, 1865.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned it has been made to appear that

The Peoples National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of Banking under said Act:

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH," in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 18th day of January, 1865.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

ja24-2m

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington, January 26, 1865.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

German National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the "German National Bank" of Pittsburgh, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 26th day of January, 1865.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
ja31-2m Comptroller of the Currency.

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK,

OF PITTSBURGH.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.

DIRECTORS:
SAMUEL REA, BENJ. F. JONES,
BARCLAY PRESTON, BYRON H. PAINTER,
GEO. W. HAILMAN.

This Bank, organized under the National Banking system, is now prepared to transact business at its Banking House,

Corner Wood and First streets.

Subscriptions received for U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes a supply of which is on hand for immediate delivery.

SAMUEL REA, President.
F. M. GORDON, Cashier. mh6-1m

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11, 1865.
CIRCULAR NO. 6.

IN CONFORMITY WITH THE Proclamation of the President hereunto published, all officers and employees of this Bureau are instructed to give prompt attent on to the receiving, and recording for that purpose, of the present themselves in accordance with its provisions.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

"A PROCLAMATION.

"Whereas the twenty-first section of the act of Congress, approved on the tuird instant, entitled 'An act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes,' requires that in addition to the other lawful penalties of the crime of desertion from the military or naval service, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States, who shall not return to said service or report themselves to a Provost Marshal within such days after the proclamation hereinafter mentioned, shall be deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship and their rights to become citizens, and such deserters shall be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, or of exercising any rights of citizens thereof; and all persons who shall hereafter desert the military or naval service, and all persons who, being duly enrolled, shall depart the jurisdiction of the district in which he is enrolled, or the limits of the United States without permission, or to avoid any draft into the military or naval service, duly ordered, shall be liable to the penalties of this section. And the President is hereby authorized and required forthwith, on the passage of this act, to issue his proclamation, setting forth the provisions of this section, in which proclamation the President is requested to notify all deserters returning within sixty days, as aforesaid, that they shall be pardoned on condition of returning to their regiments and companies, or to such other organizations as they may be assigned to, and not less than ten nor more than twenty days shall be allowed for the delivery of the deserters at the places of rendezvous designated for their regiments, or such other organizations as may be assigned to them. And the President is hereby authorized to grant such furloughs to deserters as may be necessary and compatible with the interests of the service, for the purpose of allowing them to visit their homes, and to remain a sufficient time for that purpose, not exceeding sixty days.

"Now, therefore, be it known that I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, do issue this my Proclamation, as required by said act, ordering and requiring all deserters to return to their proper posts; and I do hereby notify them that all deserters who shall, within sixty days from the date of this proclamation, viz: on or before the 10th day of May, 1865, return to service, or report themselves to a Provost Marshal, shall be pardoned, on condition that they return to their regiments and companies, or to such other organizations as they may be assigned to, and serve the remainder of their original terms of enlistment, and, in addition thereto, a period equal to the time lost by desertion.

"In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington, this eleventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the Independence of the United States, the eighty-ninth. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of state."

The records and re urus of th se deserters will be made up in the same manner as is provided for in other cases by existing regulations; except that it will be noted on the book of deserters arrested, opposite the name of the deserter, the fact of his having voluntarily surrendered himself in conformity with the President's Proclamation; and the number thus surrendering is directed to be separately stated on the report to this office.

The Secretary of War directs that no reward be paid for the arrest of deserters who may be arrested subsequent to the receipt of this order by the District Provost Marshals.

JAMES B. FRY,
mh18 Provost Marshal General.

CARBON OIL

For sale in Five Gallon Cans.

ARDESCO OIL CO.,

24 IRWIN STREET.

ja7-1f

DIXON'S

Blackberry Carminative,

FOR

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.

ITS VIRTUES ARE WELL KNOWN. ITS EFFECTS ARE SPEEDY AND CERTAIN.

☞ For sale by all Druggists in the United States. B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO., and JOS. FLEMING, Pittsburgh, Pa., Wholesale Agents.

AHERN & ROBINSON, Proprietors, Cincinnati, O. mh18-3t-eod

WANTED.

WANTED—A good business man, middle aged, one having some experience in Hotel Business preferred. Address W. H.
P. O. Box 2492.
mh21-3t

WANTED—Owners for a quantity of Lumber and Oil Barrels secured by us on our mill property at Wood's Run, and the adjoining grounds of Mr. Wakeman, prove property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be sold according to law. LINDSAY, OWENS & CO.,
mh 20-1w.

BODY WANTED—WM. SHIELDS, aged nine years, was drowned on the 5th instant, in the Youghiogheny River, at Lock No. 1. He was of sandy complexion; dressed in black jacket and blue pants, and had a Sabbath School book in his pocket. Any person finding a body of this description will confer a great favor by communicating the same to Eakin postoffice, Allegheny county, Penna.
mh17-6t THOMAS SHIELDS.

WANTED.—AGENTS WANTED for the NURSE AND SPY, the most exciting book ever published, embracing the adventures of a woman in the Union Army as nurse, scout and spy, giving a most vivid, faithful picture of the War. Returned and disabled officers and soldiers in want of profitable employment will find it peculiarly adapted to their condition.

JONES BROS. & CO.,
ja27-3m 600 Chestnut st. Philadelphia, Pa.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.

Great Success of the distinguished young tragedian

EDWIN ADAMS,

Who is received nightly by the most enthusiastic audiences.

EDWIN ADAMS, AS KING JAMES V.

THIS (Wednesday) EVENING will be presented the beautiful play in five acts, by the Rev. James White, entitled the

KING OF THE COMMONS.

King James V.....Edwin Adams.
To conclude with the
LADY OF A LOVER.
Peter Spyke.....J. O. Sefton.
Gertrude—with songs.....Mrs. Dickson.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.

Penn street, near St. Clair.

W. C. SMYTHE.....Lessee and Manager
Commences at 8 p. m.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF LITTLE JOCK.

Tremendous bill for THIS EVENING.
The grand military spectacle of
The French Spy; or, the Fall of Algiers.
In three acts, with all the original music, dances, effects, battles, tableaux and the terrific broad sword combat, Marietta Ravel as the French Spy.

Laughable negro acts, beautiful dances, wonderful gymnastic feats, &c., by Misses Lee, Lehmann, Christine, Elmore, Julie, Miller, and Messrs. Ben Wheeler Hart, Blake, W. H. Lester, Perlous, Davis Berger, and the entire Company.

REMEMBER TO NIGHT.

ENGLISH OPERA,
AT MASONIC HALL.

Directors.....Messrs. Campbell & Castle.
Manager.....Mr. J. Bernard Sinn.
Stage Manager.....Mr. J. M. Weston.
Musical Conductor.....Mr. W. G. Beltrich.

CAMPBELL & CASTLE'S
ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE,

Farewell benefit of Mr. S. C. Campbell, and
LAST NIGHT OF THE OPERA!

The charming prima donna, Miss ROSA COOKE, who was greeted with the warmest applause on her first appearance will sustain the role of "MARITANA."

WEDNESDAY, March 22d, 1865, will be performed the new, grand opera, by W. Vincent Wallace, Esq., entitled MARITANA.

SPECIAL NOTICE—To accommodate all classes, it was to a portion of the Hall will be **50 cts.** Reserved seats, **$1.** Reserved seats can be secured without extra charge at the music store of C. C. Meller, No. 81 Wood street. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The overture will commence at a quarter before 8 o'clock. Books of the opera for sale at the door.

W. H. ROUGH, Business Agent.

CONCERT HALL,
FALLON'S STEREOPTICON,

THE GREAT AND NOVEL REFLECTOR OF THE UNIVERSE, open every Night this week, at 8 o'clock, and
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, AT 3 O'CLOCK.

New Tours Through the World, and Fresh Transcripts of all that is Beautiful and Wonderful in it. Statuaries, interesting Local views, &c., &c.

Change of Programme every Night.

☞ Doors open at 7 o'clock; commences at 8, precisely.
ADMISSION, **50** cents; Children **25** cents.
Family Ticket to admit 4 girls, **$2.50.**
Ticket office at C. C. Meller's and Kleber & Brothers
Admission to MATINEES **15** and **25** cts.
mh 21

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKREY,
160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in the city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the Commercial office, or sent by the Municipal Carriers in the city and have the exclusive use of the same. jc3-1y

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY vs. George Freeman and others.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, No. 24, March term, 1865. Damages $500.

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of March, 1865, a petition was presented to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, setting forth that they, under the powers granted in their charter, had entered upon the following piece of ground situate in the Fifth Ward of the City of Pittsburgh, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning on the south side of Liberty street, at a distance of 144 feet from Mechanic street, thence along Liberty street eastwardly 24 feet to the lot formerly of James Robb, thence southwardly along said lot 100 feet to Perry seet, thence westwardly along said street 24 feet to the lot formerly of S. T. Haymaker, thence northwardly along said lot 100 feet to Liberty street, the place of beginning; they did on said day appropriate and use said lot for general railroad purposes; that they had been unable to agree with the owners thereof as to the compensation proper for said lot, and that the names of the owners or reputed owners of said lot were unknown to the petitioners; that Caroline, Ferdinand, Eva, Regina, Charles and Elizabeth Winkel, heirs of Sylvester Wankel, Bavaria, Marianna, Frederick, Louisa and Josephine Wankel, Frederick and William Sinck, children of William Sinck, had title to said lot. That the said Company prayed the Court in said petition to appoint five viewers to ascertain and determine the damages the said parties (inter alias) were entitled to receive from said Company for entering upon and appropriating said lot. That said Court did on said day appoint George Albree, Samuel Rea, W. K. Nimick, James Dalzell and John A. Forsythe, as viewers, and did order and direct them to meet on the said lot on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1865, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., to discharge the duties of their appointment.

And it further appearing to the said Court that the persons herein before named as having title to said lot, were not residents of the county of Allegheny, and could not, by reason thereof be served with notice of this proceeding, and of the appointment of viewers, and of the time and place of their meeting, did order and direct that notice of the same be given by publication, as required by law.

And it further appearing to the said Court, that the persons herein before named as having title to said lot, are hereby notified to appear before said viewers, at the time and place of their meeting as aforesaid, and present their several claims for compensation.

JOHN H. HAMPTON,
Solicitor for Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
mh21-2w

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED HORSES.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FINAL DIVISION.
WASHINGTON CITY, March 14, 1865.

Will be sold at public action, to the highest bidder, at Baltimore, Maryland, on

THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1865,
ONE HUNDRED MARES WITH FOAL,
many of them well bred and in good condition.

ALSO, on

THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1865,
TWO HUNDRED CAVALRY HORSES.

These horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army.

For road and farming purposes, many good bargains may be had.

Animals sold singly. Sale to commence at 10 A. M., and will be held at Phillip's Government Stables, corner of Fremont and Ramsey streets.

Terms—Cash, in United States Currency.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier General, in charge of Final Division Q. M. G. O.
mh 20-3t

MANUFACTURERS.

1865. FORT PITT BOILER & SHEET IRON WORKS. 1865.
CARROLL & SNYDER,
Corner of SECOND and SHORT streets,
Manufacturers of Tubular, Double Flued and Cylinder Steam Boilers, Chimneys, Britchen, Fire Beds Ash Pans, Steam Pipes, Salt Pans, Oil Stills, Tanks Agitators, Settling Pans, Iron Bridges, Gasometers.

Particular attention paid to repairs of Steamboat & Land Boilers. New and second-hand Boilers always on hand. fe17

JOHN MAFFETT.....JAMES OLD.

MAFFETT & OLD,
127 First street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Manufacturers of OIL WELL PUMPS and TOOLS Brass and Iron Cocks, Tongs, Clamps, Soles and Couplings, Sand Pumps, Sampson Post and Walking Beam Irons, Derrick Wheels and Fittings.

We are prepared to furnish the above at the shortest notice and on the best of terms. Address fe17 MAFFETT & OLD, P. O. Box 112.

ANDREWS, ARMSTRONG & ABBY,
ENGINE BUILDERS and
PRACTICAL MACHINISTS
CORNER OHIO ST. AND FAST LANE,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

Manufacturers of double and single acting engines blowing engines for oil refineries, pulleys, hangers and shafting.

Particular Attention Paid to Repairing.

The attention of the public is called to the superior quality of oil engines, which are now being manufactured by us. dec1-6m

BERLIN FOUNDRY.
PRICE & SIMS,
Successors to W. G. Price,
Corner Penna. avenue and Price street,
PITTSBURH, PA.

Manufacturers of Thimble Skein and Pipe Boxes, Cast iron Sinks, Deadened Fastenings, Coal Car Wheels, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Grate Bars, Sash and Clock Weights, Hollow Ware Castings, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings; Castings of all kinds for Agricultural Implements.

Also, Castings of all kinds for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy, made to order. ja25-1y

C. IHMSEN & SONS,
Manufacturers of Every Variety of
VIALS, BOTTLES AND WINDOW GLASS,
BLACK PORTER, WINE and CLARET BOTTLES.
DEMIJOHNS AND MINERAL WATER BOTTLES.
Warehouses, No. 104 Second and 133 First streets
Pittsburgh, Pa. se16-1y

LYON, SHORB & CO.,
SLIGO IRON WORKS.
AREHOUSE: No. 121 WATER STREET,
se9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

JAMES BOWN,
SUCCESSOR TO BOWN & TETLEY,
Manufacturer and Importer of
GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, HARDWARE,
GUNSMITH'S MATERIALS, CUTLERY, &c
No. 136 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ Agents for Colt's Pistols and Rifles. jy2-6y

BANNER COTTON MILLS.—
PARK, PAINTER & CO.
Warehouse, Nos. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all Colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.

H. LLOYD.....GEORGE BLACK
LLOYD & BLACK,
KENSINGTON IRON WORKS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Common, Refined, Charcoal and Juniata Bar, Boiler, Sheet, Angle and T Iron.
ALSO,
SMALL T AND FLAT RAILS, FOR COAL AND OTHER MINING PURPOSES.
WAREHOUSE: No. 88 Water and No. 6 Market sts
my22-6m PITTSBURGH, PA.

GRAFF, BENNETT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON AND NAILS.
WAREHOUSE:
No. 97 WATER STREET, BELOW WOOD,
fe21-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

A. BRADLEY, Pres't.....W. VANKIRK, Sec'y
ETNA STOVE COMPANY,
(Successor to A. Bradley.)
MANUFACTURE EVERY VARIETY OF
COOK, PARLOR AND HEATING
STOVES.
Among which are the celebrated
EUREKA, TROPIC AND TALISMAN
(Coal Cook-Stoves), the
POMONA, LEDGER AND IRON-SIDES
(Wood Cook-Stoves). Also manufacture
GRATES, GRATE FRONTS, &c., &c.
Office and Warehouse, corner of Second and Wood streets, Pittsburgh. oct4-1y

G. W. KIEFER.....C. L. STRAUB.....W. RUMMEL.
GENERAL GRANT TANNERY.
KIEFER, STRAUB & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of
LEATHER.
Office, No. 58 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
ja28-1y

JOS. TOMLINSON & SON,
VULCAN WORKS,
Duquesne Way and Cecil alley, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Manufacturers of Steam Engines, Machinery and Castings of all descriptions. Particular attention paid to Jobbing work. Orders for all descriptions of work will be carefully received and promptly executed from the best material workmanship. 1y15-1y

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,
Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,
and manufacturers of
SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,
No. 39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
se17

EULER & SAUNTER,
NO. 7 ST. CLAIR STREET
MANUFACTURERS OF
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES
AND
Spring Wagons.
All sizes of WHEELBARROWS constantly on hand or made to order.
☞ REPAIRING done at short notice.
EULER & SAUNTER,
de17-8 No 7 St. Clair street.

KEYSTONE BOLT AND NUT WORKS.
HUBLEY, ADAMS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Carriage, Machine, Plow and Bridge Bolts. Also, Nuts and Washers.
Office: No. 73 Water street. Factory: corner Main and Cherry street, Allegheny. ly26-1y

JOSEPH PENNOCK.....ROBERT C. TOTTEN
FULTON FOUNDRY.
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.
PENNOCK & TOTTEN.
(Successors to Jos. Pennock and Pennock & Hart.)
MANUFACTURERS OF
CHILL ROLLS, warranted, Nail Machines, Soft Rolls, Squeezers, Puddling, Heating and Annealing Furnace Plates, of improved patterns, plain or corrugated: Bar, Bidler and Piste Iron Shears and Punches, of latest improved patterns, and Rolling Mill Castings and Heavy Machinery generally.

Gas Retorts, Oil stills, Hot Blast Pipes, Driving Pipe, with Bolle's patent wrought iron bands; sugar Kettles, House Fronts and Window Heads; Gas and Water Pipe, either bout or flange; Rolls turned and all fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill patterns purchased from the "Fort Pitt Foundry." ja21-1y

E. EDMUNDSON.....W. P. DARLINGTON
EDMUNDSON & CO., UPHOLSTERERS, Nos. 96 and 98 Third street, near Wood Pittsburgh, Pa., manufacture and keep on hand every article in their line, viz: Curtain Goods, Ornaments, Fringes Tassels and Cords, Comforts and Beds, Patent Spiral Springs, Husk and Straw Mattresses, &c. Also, dealers in Wall Papers, Fireboar Prints Window Shades &c. &c. de27

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW CARPETS.
FIRST ARRIVAL.
We are now receiving our
SPRING STOCK,
Comprising the finest and most complete assortment of
WILTON,
VELVET,
BRUSSELS,
THREE PLY, and
INGRAIN
CARPETS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
WINDOW SHADES,
RUG MATS, &c.,
Which we are enabled to sell at prices lower than ever reached last season.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
23 Fifth street.
mr3

JOHN MOORHEAD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
FOR THE SALE OF
Pig Iron and Blooms,
No. 74 Water street, Pittsburgh.

Also, Agent for the Pottsville Rail Mill. Orders solicited for T rails, 22, 25, 28, 32, 40, 45, 50 and 56 pounds to the yard, and Street Rails, Philadelphia Pattern, 4 pounds to the yard. my27-1y

PULASKI FIRE BRICK WORKS
JACOB S. PRICE,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE BRICK,
TILE AND FURNACE LINING.
GROUND CLAY ALWAYS ON HAND.
oc17-1y NEW BRIGHTON, BEAVER CO., PA.

RAILROAD
Car Wheels and Axles,
Having purchased the right to manufacture
Ross' Celebrated Patent Car Wheels,
We are prepared to furnish broad or narrow tread wheels, which we will warrant equal in quality to any now in use.
We also manufacture, and can furnish promptly,
Superior Rolled Axles.
JONES & LAUGHLINS,
no15-1y

CHARLES MAGARGE & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PAPER, RAGS, &c.,
No. 30, 32 and 34 South Sixth street, above Chestnut Wood side,
de13-1 PHILADELPHIA, PA

VINEGAR.
H. REDENBACH & SONS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PURE CIDER VINEGAR,
oc9-1 No. 150 Ohio Street, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—
200 bushels Beans.
100 sacks Dried Apples.
5000 lbs. Buckwheat Flour.
50 Sacks Onions.
200 gallons Apple Butter.
15 bbls. prime Roll Butter.
20 " Maple Sugar.
50 " Refined Sugar.
1000 superior Iron bound Petroleum Oil Barrels
For sale low, by
C. H. ORTH & CO.,
Produce and Commission Merchants,
ja17 No. 21 Smithfield street, bet. 1st and 2d sts.

ATTORNEYS

PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY
W. J. & HALL PATTERSON
SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS,
NO. 144 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH
my18

MILITARY AGENCY.
McMASTER & GAZZAM,
ATTORNEYS,
For the Adjustment and Collection of Claims against the United States Government.
Office: 98 Grant street,
PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

Correspondence solicited from all parties

PENSIONS, BOUNTY, PRIZE MONEY, BACK PAY, and similar claims attended to.

Special attention given to cases for loss of horses. Applications by mail attended to as if made in person.

No charge is made until the claim is adjusted.
GILBERT M. McMASTER,
oc22-1y JOSEPH M. GAZZAM.

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Finance and Trade.

TUESDAY, March 21—P. M.

—The National is rapidly and surely displacing the State Bank system, and in due season we shall have none other than National Banks over the whole Union.

We doubt very much whether such a reform could have been made during a condition of peace, and we may count it as one of the benefits, for which we are indebted to the existing rebellion.

Besides the immense advantage of the new system over the old in the uniformity of the currency—the reduction of the rate of exchange to a mere nominal rate, and the absolute security afforded to note holders, the chief recommendation in our view is that it most effectually ties together in the strong bonds of interest our whole country, compelling every holder of notes to be loyal, under penalty of the sacrifice of his security. We seemed to need some such tie, the old *patriotism* had become very threadbare, and Fourth of July orations had become vapid and stale, in fact, generally ridiculed as *spread Eagle*, and electioneering speeches. We are a practical people, and must in future depend upon being kept together as a nation by the ties of interest alone.

A despotic government may preserve its sway over a vast extent of territory of diversified climate and interest, by mere military power, but a Republic such as ours must make it the *mutual interest* of North and South, East and West, to continue together under one central government; and one grand step in this direction is taken when all sections become directly interested in our National securities.

Our own city has gone into the National system with much unanimity, and the few State banks which still hold out against it, will soon be compelled by their stockholders and further legislation, to surrender their present charters and accept the National system.

Authority has been obtained within the past few days for another new one, by parties of high character, the particulars of which will soon be officially published.

We again suggest to our banks a systematic and regular publication of their weekly statements, such as appear regularly in the Eastern cities. The want of such statements will become more apparent hereafter as we approach a specie basis, and in fact will become a necessity.

There should also be a clearing house organized, and a system of exchanges adopted among our banks, and stated regular meetings of the Presidents or Cashiers. The nucleus of such an arrangement is now in existence, viz: the Bankers' and Brokers' Board, and it would be easy to mould it into a clearing house without interfering with the daily meeting for transactions in stocks, gold, &c.

—The attendance at the People's Exchange, this evening, was comparatively slim and stock were steadily flat. There is a growing indisposition to operate in oil shares. Parties who hold stocks are unwilling to sell at present figures. The transactions this evening were limited, and prices very low. Cherry Run and Pitt Hole has again receded to 95 and 93, and Tarr, Story and Cherry Run fell to 93. It is scarcely fair to publish figures, as everybody feels "panicky." Nobody can tell what will come next. We hope for a reaction. It may soon come, or it may be delayed. The following list of sales will give the general tone of the market:

750 shares Cherry Run and Pitt Hole				95
850	do	do	do	97
500	do	do	do	93
500	do	do	do	93
100	do	Horseneck		1 15
100	do	do		1 15
100	do	do		1 15
100	do	National, of Pittsburgh		1 50
50	do	Pittsburgh and New York		2 75
100	do	do		2 75
100	do	do		2 75
100	do	do		2 75
50	do	do		2 75
75	do	do		2 75
100	do	do		2 75
200	do	do		2 75
200	do	do		2 80
200	do	do		2 80
200	do	do		2 85
200	do	do		2 90
200	do	Star Wells		95
200	do	do		95
100	do	do		95
200	do	do		90
100	do	Whitely Creek		1 85
100	do	do		1 85
100	do	do		1 85
100	do	do		1 85
100	do	do		1 85

AFTER BOARD.

200	Shares Horseneck			1 15

The following are the closing offers to "buy" and "sell."

	Bid.	Asked.
Banner	1 00	1 25
Blood Farm and Ohio Petroleum	.....	1 75
Cadwell, of Philadelphia	.....	6 00
Central Basin	1 20	1 25
Cherry Run Central	1 90	2 00
Cherry Run and Bond Farm	1 20	1 25
Cherry Run and Pittsburgh	1 20	1 35
Columbia	67 00	75 00
Coleman's Run	.....	1 75
Da rell	7 00	8 50
Duck Creek	.....	20 00
Eldorado	.....	1 75
Federal	95	1 05
Fleming & Blood	.....	3 25
Great American	.....	6 00
Iron City	80	90
Lincoln Oil and Mining	.....	1 00
Meadow	80	95
Merchants'	45	54
McAboy and Cherry Run	92	95
Monongahela's Pioneer	50	75
Ohio Valley	1 75	2 00
Oil Basin, of Phila	.....	10 00
Oil Creek and Cherry Run	4 80	5 00
Oil City and Pittsburgh	.....	1 00
Paxton	.....	1 00
Phillips	3 85	4 50
Pittsburgh and Philadelphia	75	2 00
Rose	1 28	1 35
Rynd Farm	4 00	5 00
Stella	.....	1 00
Steel Well	35 00	75
Tack Petroleum of New York	.....	3 40
Union Liberia	60	80
West Pennsylvania	.....	8 20
West Virginia Petroleum	.....	1 55

—There was a meeting of the stockholders of the Ritchie Oil Company yesterday, but there was very little business transacted, the object of the meeting was to examine the condition of its affairs, to report at an adjourned meeting on Saturday evening.

New York Leather Market.

The movements in this line, during the past week, Messrs. Hall & Phillips report as follows: There has been a moderate demand for hemlock sole at a decline of to @ from last week's prices. The sales comprise about 2,000 sides, slightly increasing the stock. Oak sole in fair demand at 42@ @ higher rates. We quote: Sole—Oak slaughter and salted, prime, 40@41c; do, do, middle, 42@43c; do, do, slaughter and salted, good middle, 42@43c; oak slaughter and salted, good heavy, 40@41c; oak, light cropped, good weight, 40@41c; buffalo cropped, good, 39@41c; hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 35@37c; hemlock, Buenos Ayres, good middle, 37@38c; hemlock, Buenos Ayres, good heavy, 37@38c; hemlock, California, good light, 35@36c; hemlock, California, good middle, 37@38c; hemlock, California, good heavy, 37@38c; hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 33@34c; hemlock, Orinoco, good middle, 36@38c; hemlock, Orinoco, good heavy, 37@38c; hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged all weights, 31@34c; hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 25@27c; slaughter, in rough, 38@40c; calf, 2 @ lb.

New York Hide Trade.

The week's receipts have been 5,801 hides; sales, 2,350 hides, the latter including according to Messrs. Hall & Phillips: 2,000 Orinoco, at 1@2c; 1,000 Buenos Ayres, 22@22½c, 18@19c, gold, usual selection; 1,000 Montevideo, 20½@21c, gold, usual selection; 1,000 Orinoco, 21@22½c, 16c, gold, usual selection; 1,000 Mexican, 21c, private terms; 200 Para, wet salted, 20 lbs, private terms; 1,400 slaughtered ox, 70@80 lbs, 10@10½c, cash, rejecting bad hides; 1,000 slaughtered cow, 60@65 lbs, 9½@10c, cash, rejecting bad hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands, 227,800 dry hides, 2,200 wet salted hides, and 1,700 bales of Indian hides. The stock consists of 80,000 Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, &c., 22,500 Rio Grande, 20,000 California, 37,500 Orinoco, 9,000 Asiatic and Cape, 4,000 Honduras, 1,000 Tampico and Matamoras, 4,000 Vera Cruz and Mexican, 8,000 Savanilla, &c., 1,500 West Indies, 25,000 African and Cape, 1,200 bales Calcutta cow and buffalo, 1,800 wet salted Buenos Ayres, 1,000 wet salted California.

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

The sales to-day, of Leaf Tobacco, at Bodman's Warehouse, were as follows: 7 hogsheads and 40 boxes, virgo; 3 hogsheads Mason County Leaf and Lugs, 1at $9 75, 1 at $9 75, and 1 at $12; 4 hogsheads of Virginia Leaf and Lugs, 1 at $5 75, 1 at $8 25, 1 at $12, and 1at $8 50; 30 boxes of Ohio and Virginia at prices ranging from $4 50 to $18. Receipts light and demand good for fine manufacturing leaf.

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

Market nearly and in favor of buyers. Sales were made of 6 hhds stems and unassorted lugs at from $3 9 @5 85; 2 hhds factory do at $7@7 25; 4 hhds planter's do at $8 40@10 50; 4 hhds common interior leaf at $11@13; 3 hhds medium do at $15 25@17 25; 3 boxes at $32@50 50 100 lbs. Bids on 18 hhds were rejected.

Cincinnati Provision Market.

Scarcely anything is doing in Provisions, though the market is more settled than it has been for several days. The figures, which are suggested to most nearly represent the trade, are $39 for Mess Pork; 15c for bulk Shoulders, packed; 16c for bulk sides, loose; 20c for extra city Lard, 19@20c for country; 19@10c for Bacon Shoulders and Sides.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, Wednesday, March 22, 1865.

BUSINESS was dull in all its various departments. Buyers were shy, hence there was no demand for the leading articles. The weather yesterday was changeable. Both rivers are in fine navigable order. The receipts of produce are daily on the increase. Dealers, however, manifest no disposition to operate; they prefer waiting until trade becomes more settled. The heavy decline in the eastern cities particularly in groceries and provisions generally, will soon be felt here. Until that event takes place business will be restricted. On the landing steamers were doing a good share of business. The Emma Graham left for Zanesville on time, with a heavy cargo. The Empire City, for Cairo and St. Louis, had a fair trip. These were the only departures. The Silver Cloud is filling up fast for St. Paul. She will have dispatch. The fine packet Roanoke is loading for Cincinnati, and will leave on Thursday. The new steamer Lorena is announced for Cairo and St. Louis. The fine packet W. H. Osborn is loading for St. Louis and Missouri river. The new steamer Hard Times is announced for Nashville on Saturday, positively. The packet Armadillo is advertised for the same port. The steamer Minerva is being fitted up as a Pittsburgh and Parkersburg packet; she will run in connection with the Bayard. The steamers Armenia and York Town are at the landing waiting their turn to load. The Brownsville packets continue to do a large business in freight and passengers. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

TOBACCO—The market was not so firm, and prices have declined. We note sales of 108 boxes of the following sizes: Nos. 5's, 8's and 10's at 7@c ₩ lb.

BACON—The market was dull, with more sellers than buyers. The truth of the matter is buyers are not disposed to operate at the present prices. A few thousand pounds were disposed of at the following: decline: Sugar-cured Hams, 22½@23c; Sides, 20@20½c, and Shoulders 18@19c.

LARD—Was dull, with small sales at 22½@23c.

MESS PORK—The market was heavy, prices nominal.

FLOUR—The market was extra dull, buyers were not disposed to take hold, hence the sales were for small parcels to meet the wants of consumers; the market contains a fair supply. The nominal rates for extra family were $10 00 @10 50, according to quality. Some 200 bbls were disposed of at these prices.

SOAP AND CANDLES—In consequence of the decline in the gold market dealers have further lowered their prices on candles 2c ₩ lb, and common soap to 10½.

BUTTER—Prices continue to droop. The receipts were in excess of the demand. Among the sales were 16 packages at 25c, 28c and 30c, the latter for choice.

APPLES—The demand was steady. The sales that came under our notice were 200 bbls, at prices varying from $4 00; $4 50 to $5 00.

EGGS—The market was steady, but not very active. The current rate was 20c, at which rate some 14 bbls were disposed of.

POTATOES—The demand continues to improve. Sales of 200 bushel peach blows at $1 10 per bushel.

ONIONS—Was unchanged, with a limited demand. Sales of 70 boxes of Western Reserve at 20@22c; 20 do Hamburg at 24c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Wednesday, March 22, 1865.

BUSINESS, so far as sales were concerned, was dull. There seems to be a large difference between the views of buyers and sellers, hence we have but sales to record. Oil brokers just at present have a busy time gathering up the fragments of their property that was carried away. We are pleased to learn that they have so far been very successful. Their loss will not be so heavy as first supposed. The stock of oil in the market is not large. Holders are firm in their views and are in no hurry to dispose of their stocks. The boats due from Oil City had not arrived when we left the landing. They will no doubt be found at the wharf this morning. The weather has again changed. During the night we found it was rathing steadily. The only receipts of oil this week were 1,100 barrels. The river to the oil regions is in fine navigable order. The following named boats are between this city and the oil regions, viz: Urilda, Belle Echo No. 2, Petrolia No. 1 and 2, Advance and Lysaine No. 2. Besides those mentioned, there are a number of towboats at various points. On the Allegheny wharf we noticed a good deal of activity, a large number of workmen being employed in loading empty barrels for the wells.

CRUDE OIL—The demand was moderate, and prices in the east have advanced. The principal drawback at present, however, is the unsettled state of the gold market; sales of 900 bbls at Oil City, without packages, bills would bring 30 to 32½c, packages included. The sales of oil will of few so long as the oil men are engaged in getting up the property that was carried away by the high water.

REFINED OIL—We did not learn of any transactions to-day. Nominal and too unsettled to fix the correct data to go by.

RESIDUUM AND NAPTHA—Were quiet, prices being irregular.

Receipts per Allegheny River.

H McKelvey	4
J Mawhinney	7
Total	1,100

Pittsburgh Candle and Soap Market.

PITTSBURGH, March 21.

In consequence of the rapid decline in gold, the manufacturers of Soap and Candles, have made a further reduction of two cents per pound on these articles. Candles now bring per pound twenty cents, and Soap ten cents per pound.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.—Sampson & K., 100 sacks corn; Singer, Nimick & Co., 10 tobacco; Godfrey & C., 20 bales rags; Morrow & A., 150 bags rye; W P Beck & Co., 14 bbls vinegar, 2 pkgs; R H Wolff, 2 pkgs tea; Phillips & Co., 2 bbls beans; Felzer & A., 11 bags potatoes, 4 bbls apples; McCullough, S & Co., 5 pkgs produce; D Gallon, 14 bbls apples; Phillips & Co., 20 bags timber, 18,100 feet lumber.

Imports per P., Ft. W. & C. R. R.—J I Rabrya, 1 car staves; E H Myers, 100 bbls flour.

BY RIVERS.

St. Louis.

Per W H Osborn.—W P Beck & Co, 41 pkgs mdse; Doolittle & Beeir, 350 obls flour; Singer & Workman, 200 bbls flour; S Lindsay & Co, 600 bbls flour; Alexander Gordon, 19 pkgs mdse; Hall & Bryan, 1 bbl eggs; Sampson & Hodge; Frank Skinner & Co, 1,400 sks rye; Gollver & Clark, 21 pkgs rags; W Sunhurf, 500 bbls flour; Hall & Bryan, 1 bbl eggs; Sampson & Hodge & Co, 2 pkgs mdse; Edward Heazleton; 40 boxes soap and candles; Lambert, Shipton & Co., 5 bbls flour; Hall & Bryan, 1 bbl eggs; Phillips